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Foreign Missions. MEETING OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

Abstract of the 30th Annual Report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Presented at the Annual Meeting in Troy, New York, Sep-tember 11, 1859. DEPARTMENT of INDIAN MISSIONS.

Dwight.—Cephas Washburn, Missionary; James Orr, Farmer and Superintendent of Secular Affairs; Jacob Hitchcock, Steward; Ass Hitchcock, Teacher; Roderic L. Dodge, Physician; Henry K. Copeland, Mechanic; and their wives: Ellen Stetson, Esther Smith, and Maria Theresa Bissell, Teachers and As-

Fairfield.—Marcus Palmer, Physician and dissionary; and Mrs. Palmer.

Park-Hill.—Samuel A. Worcester, Missionary; and Mrs. Worcester; John F. Wheeler, Panter; Nancy Thompson, Assistant.

Honey Creek.—John Huss, Native Preacher.

Daniel S. Butrick, and William Potter, Missionaries; Elizur Butler, Physician and Missionary; and their wives; Stephen Foreman, Native Preacher; Sophin Sawyer and Erunia Nash, not yet permanenty located.

(Evar. stations: 6 missionaries—2 of them Four stations; 6 missionaries—2 of them

(Four stations; 6 missionaries—2 of them physicians; 1 physician; 5 male assistant missionaries; 2 native preachers; 17 female teachers and assistants;—total, \$1.)
On the last Subbath in August the Lord's Supper was administered at Brainerd by the missionaries for the last time, and this may be regarded as the termination of their labors for the Cherokees before their removal.—The Indians were, however, detained in their camps, near the Tennessee river, by a severe drought, till the first of October; soon after which pe-

riod they started in fourteen companies, of near a thousand each, on an average, for their not they started in fourteen companies, of near a thousand each, on an average, for their new country. All the companies, except one, pursued their course by land, through the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, a distance of 600 or 700 miles, most of them travelling on foot. Their journey consumed from three and a half to ive and a half months, attended, as was of five and a half months, attended, as was of course inevitable, with much suffering and mortality. From the time they were gathered into camps by the United States troops, in May and June, 1838, till the time the last detachment reached the Arkansas country, which was about ten months, a careful estimate shows the not less than A 1000 or 4 500 of them were that not less than 4,000 or 4,500 of them were emoved by death, being on an average from thereen to fifteen deaths in a day for the whole period, out of a population of 16,000, or one fourth of the whole number. It does not appear that this mortality was owing to negler bad treatment while on the journey. or had treatment while on the journey. It was probably necessarily involved in the meas-

Messrs. Butrick and Potter and Doct. Butler, with their families, together with Miss Nash and Messrs. Foreman and Huss, native preach-ers, have removed with the Cherokees, with the purpose of prosecuting their labors in the new country. Mr. Chamberlain will wait the ar country. Mr. Chamberlain will wait the riber indications of Providence before deding whether he shall resume his missionary bors. Messrs, Vail and Blunt, though earndy requested by the Cherokees to accompa-them, and still feeling strongly attached to tem and to the missionary work, have felt empelled to request to be discharged from

are itself, however carefully the arrangements

r connection with the Board, on account the ill health of their families. This request The missionaries recently arrived in the Artains country, not having yet found it convenient to prepare permanent stations for themselves, are temporarily accommodated at the old stations. Mr. Butrick at Fairfield, Mr. Potter and Miss Nash at Park Hill, and Doct.

Patter and Miss Nash at Park Hill, and Doct. Batter at Dwight.

Doct. Dodge has been united in marringe with Miss Bradshaw. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland and Miss Bissell have been appointed assistant missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have, at their own request, been discharged from their connection with the Board, and left Park Hill thought he leave of December.

Park-Hill about the close of December. The impaired health of Mr. Asa Hitchcock has mpaired health of Mr. As a transfer discharge, to applied him to request a similar discharge. The agitated and divided state of the people with the appraisions of

as seriously interfered with the operations of the mission during the year, and very little has sen accomplished. A church of ten members has been organized at Honey Creek, under the pastoral care of Mr. Huss. No admissions to

become at the or Mr. Huss. No admissions to the churches have been communicated, except those by letter from the old nation; and the state of religion has every where been low. The schools at Dwight have been large and encouraging. That at Fairfield has had twen-

That at Fairfield has had twen-y or thirty pupils. No information respecting any other has been received. From the press at Park-Hill have been is-said the gospel of John, Cherokee Almanac, and Cherokee Primer, all in the Cherokee lan-rage, amounting to 5,000 copies & 247,000 pgs. The party dissensions which have prevailed have led to most painful scenes of violence and sodshed; and it is feared that still more disg scenes may be enacted, before these ons shall be healed and fraternal feeling

MISSION TO THE CHOCTAWS. Wheelock.—Alfred Wright, Missionary; Mrs. Wright; Jared Olmstead, Teacher. Stockbridge.—Cyrus Byington, Missionary; Mrs. Byington; Mrs. Barnes, Teacher. Mountain Fork.—Abner D. Jones, Teacher;

White Clay .- Eunice Clough, Teacher. ine Ridge.—Cyrus Kingsbury, Missiona-Mrs. Kingsbury; Anna Burnham, Teacher. Water.-Ebenezer Hotchkin, Licensed

ons, 4 missionaries, 2 male and 3 fe-Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been compelled s of health to retire from the mi

health of some other members of the mis-is much impaired.

o the five churches connected with the ission only two persons are reported as hav-ng been added; white death and some inin fellowship less than it was a year ago. fesent number is about 205. The cond by preaching and other means of grace in some former years. At four preach-daces Mr. Kingsbury has an aggregate of er 300 hearers.

a schools have been taught most of the ear, and the whole number of pupils attendant them all was 213, and the average 114.

The Acts of the Apostles, translated by Mr. Drington, is ready for the press. Three small backs have just been printed at the mission frees, Park-Hill. Other portions of the New Testament are in a state of forwardness.

John Dunbar, Missionary; Mrs. Dunbar; anuel Allis, Farmer; Mrs. Allis.

(1 station, 1 missionary, 1 farmer, and 2 fe-

(1 station, 1 missionary, 1 farmer, and 2 female assistants;—total, 4.)

The missionaries still remain near the agency at Beilevue, prevented, by the wandering babits of the Indians, from exerting that direct and steady influence upon them to which a residence among them and uninterrupted access to both adults and children are indepensable. Still large numbers of them often visit the agency, and the missionaries have opportunity to give them some instruction and make some progress in acquiring a knowledge of the some progress in acquiring a knowledge of the

some progress in acquiring a knowledge of the language.

Recently the prospect that the Indians will adopt a more settled manner of life, and be furnished with the requisite facilities for tilling the soil, seems more encouraging. Should this most desirable change be effected, the mission ought without delay to be strengthened by the addition of two or three efficient missionaries and assistants; and probably nothing would more contribute to the desired result than such an accession to the strength of the mission.

MISSION TO THE OREGON INDIANS.

Mission to the oregon indians.

Kayuses.—Marcus Whitman, Physician and Catechist; Mrs. Whitman; Asa B. Smith, Missionary; Mrs. Smith.

Nex Perces.—Henry H. Spalding, Missionary; Mrs. Spalding; William H. Gray, Mechanic and Teacher; Mrs. Gray; Cornelius Bayers. Mechanic.

Rogers, Mechanic. Colvide.—Cushing Eells and Elkanah Walk-er, Missionaries; Mrs. Eells and Mrs. Walker. (3 stations, 4 missionaries, 1 physician, 2 mechanics and teachers, and 6 female assis-

mechanics and teachers, and 6 female assistants;—total, 13.)
Messrs. Eells, Smith, Walker, Gray, and their wives, with Mr. Rogers, arrived at Wallawalla 29th of August, having spent four months on the journey from the western frontier of Missouri.

The missionaries continue to receive the most expect and effecting applications from

most earnest and affecting applications from the surrounding tribes for missionaries and teachers to reside among them; and almost every where the same inquisitiveness and do every where the same inquisitiveness and do-cility respecting religious truth and duty which met them on their first arrival among these remote tribes, are manifested still. Around the station of Mr. Spalding 70 or 80 Indian, families have located themselves; and by their industry in tilling the soil, are contributing much towards the comfortable support of their families. A similar change has been effected families. A similar change has been effected at the station of Doct. Whitman; and multitudes more of the Indians seem disposed to adopt a similar course, whenever they can be furnished with the instruction and the other

facilities which are requisite.

A year ago a church was organized in the mission, to which one Indian and his wife have been admitted. Two children who had resided in the family of Mr. Spalding have died, leaving evidence that they had been born of the Spirit. Congregations are large and increasing, and remarkably attentive and soleme. The Nez Perces school seemed likely to em brace 150 pupils.

MISSION TO THE SIOUX. Lac Qui Parle.—Thomas S. Williamson,
Missionary and Physician; Stephen R. Riggs,
Missionary; Alexander G. Huggins, Farmer;
and their wives.

Lake Harriet.—Samuel W. Pond, Missionary, Gideon H. Pond, Farmer; and their wives.

(2 stations; 3 missionaries, one of whom is a physician; 2 farmers, and 5 female assis-

tants;—total, 10.)

Mr. Stevens has been appointed farmer, by the United States Agent, for a band of Indians 150 miles below St. Peter's, and has requested a release from his connection with the Board, which has been granted. To Mr. G. H. Pond

which has been granted. To Mr, G. H. Pond a similar appointment has been given; but as he is expected still to reside at Lake Harriet, he retains his connection with the Board.

Mr. S. W. Pond has been united in marriage with Miss Lucy C. Stevens.

At Lac qui Parle the whole number of pupils attending the schools has been ninety-four, though the average attendance was much less.

hough the average attendance was much less. Of these forty-five could read, and about thirty write tolerably well. Their ages were from seven to thirty-seven. The congregation at this station has increased in numbers, and in serious attention. Ten have been admitted to the church, and eighteen children dedicated to

No definite report has been received from

No definite report has been received from Lake Harriet.

Three books have been printed during the year in the Dakota language, embracing the gospel by Luke; selections from the Old Testament; and selections from the New Testament, making 109,000 pages in all.

MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS. La Pointe. -Sherman Hall, Missionary; Mrs. Hall; Grenville T. Sproat, Teacher and Catechist; Mrs. Sproat. Fon du Lac. -Edmund F. Ely, Teacher and

Fon du Lac. — Edmund F. Ely, Teacher and Calechist; Mrs. Ely.

Pokeguma. — William T. Boutwell, Missionary; Mrs. Boutwell; Frederic Ayer, Catechist; Mrs. Ayer; John L. Seymour, Mechanic and Teacher; Mrs. Seymour; Sabrina Stevens.

(3 stations, 2 missionaries, 4 teachers and catechists, and 7 females;—total, 13.)

In the school at La Pointe some improvement in heaventh, both teachers and property of the school and the school at La Pointe some improvement.

ment is observable, both as to numbers and proficiency. A number of the Indians are now able to read portions of the Scriptores in their able to read portions of the Scriptures in their own language intelligently and profitably. At Fon du Lac the school has been suspended a large part of the year, on account of the absence of the Indians usually residing there. At Pokeguana also a school has been taught but a small portion of the year owing to disaffection, and manifestations of uncommon violence and savage feelings on the part of the Indiana strising from neguliar causes in opera-Indians, arising from peculiar causes in opera-tion during the early part of the year, not orig-inating, however, in the proceedings of the missionaries. More recently the Indians have resumed their former friendliness, and all the

Only three Indians have been added to the Only three Indians have been added to the churches in connection with this mission, and those at Pokeguma. At La Pointe the congregation and church remain nearly as heretofore. Changes in the population, and in the employment of the Indians, have exerted some unfavorable influence, and removed the Indians, both at La Pointe and Fon du Lac, more without the reach of the missionaries. On this account the latter station has been alundoned during the past summer, and Mr. Ely removed to Pokeguma.

MISSION TO THE STOCEBRIDGE INDIANS.

MISSION TO THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS. Cutting Marsh, Missionary; Mrs. Marsh; Sophia Mudgett, Teacher. (One station, 1 missionary, and 2 female as-

(One station, I missionary, and 2 female as-sistants;—total, 3.)

Two schools have been taught, embracing from thirty-five to forty pupils.

During a period of unusual attention to reli-gious instruction last winter, five or six were hopefully born of the spirit, and four have since been received into the church. Meetings are still well attended, as is also the Sabbath School, in which are a large portion of the

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1839.

Much agitation and division of sentiment respecting their political affairs prevail among the people. In their private affairs industry and improvement are observable, and they are generally prosperous.

MISSION TO NEW YORK INDIANS. Tencher; Mrs. Rockwood, Missionary Mil Teacher; Mrs. Rockwood; Hannah Whitcomb, Teacher.

Sencea.—Asher Wright, Missionary; Mrs. Wright; Asenath Bishop, Teacher.

Caltaraugus.—Asher Bliss, Missionary; Mrs. Bliss; Fidelia Adams, Teacher.

Alleghany.—William Hall, Licensed Preacher and Teacher, Mrs. Hall.

(Astribute Surisionaries 1 licensed preacher)

(4 stations, 3 missionaries, 1 licensed preach-, 7 females;—total, 11. On the four reservations nine schools have

been taught for a longer or shorter period, embracing from 100 to 120 pupils. Sixteen Indians have been admitted to the fellowship of the church at Tuscarora. To the other of the church at Tuscarora. To the other churches there have been no accessions; and for a large part of the year, as during the two or three previous years, they have suffered to a most painful degree from alienation and strife. The church at Seneca has been the most deeply afflicted, and for more than a year and a half, the missionary thought it inexpedient to administer the Lord's Supper. Disorders and scandal prevailed which no discipline could remedy. Nothing but the Spirit of the Lord can restore order and mutual love. In their secular affairs the ladians on some of the reservations seem to have been unusualof the reservations seem to have been unusual

MISSION TO THE ABERNAQUIS. P. P. Osunkherhine, Native Preacher; Cardine Rankin, Teacher. (1 station, 1 native preacher, and 1 female

ly industrious and successful.

(1 station, 1 native preacher, and 1 female teacher;—total, 2.)

The congregation is steadily increasing, and amounts to more than sixty, about a fourth of whom are white persons, and the remainder are Indians who have renounced the papal faith. Among them the reformation as to moral character and industry, has been great.

The school contains about twenty pupils, for the support of which the resolutions.

for the support of which the people have rais-To the church, now embracing twenty-four To the church, now embracing twenty-to-Indian members and four whites, fifteen have been added during the year.

The papal opposition is still continued, but with little effect.

The receipts of the Board during the year, The receipts of the Board during the year, have been \$244,169,82, exceeding those of the year closing July 31, 1838 by \$7,998,84. The debt of the Board has been reduced to \$19,-173,09. The missions under the care of the Board are 26; embracing 77 stations; at which are laboring 136 ordained missionaries, nine of whomers behavioring. of whom are physicians, 9 physicians not preachers, 19 teachers, 11 printers and book-binders, 9 other male and 191 female assistant missionaries;—in all 375 missionary laborers missionaries;—in fill 375 missionary laborers from this country, who, with 9 native preachers and 98 other native helpers, make the whole number of persons laboring at the several missions under the patronage of the Board and depending on the Treasury for support, 481. Of these, 12 ordained missionaries, 3 male and 21 female assistant missionaries, in all 36, have been sent forth during the year now closed.

The number of printing establishments is 14: f presses 24; of type-founderies 4; of church-s 52; of church members 7,311; of seminaries containing 363 pupils; of boarding-schools 10, containing 344 pupils; of free schools about 350, containing about 16,000 pupils; of books and tracts printed, about 847,000 copies, and about 33,000,000 pages the past year; and from the beginning, not less than 200,000,000

Religious.

SECTARISM.

The word sect is derived from seco, which signifies to cut off, to separate, and is applied either to philosophy or religion. A sect is a body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled teners. In politics

anable devotedness to a certain party or to certain opinions-to the difference that exists among men, and magnifies the difference which

is immaterial, above the points of agreement which are fundamental, it is bigotry.

In New England the Congregationalist form In New England the Congregationalist form of worship and doctrine prevailed for a cen-tury and a half. If not the established religion it was called the "standing order." The great body of the clergy felt so deeply the impor-tance of building up the cause of God, they labored so constantly to extend the triumphs of the cross, that they found no time to frame and publish arguments for a particular form of worship or method of discipline. The church-es walked in the truth and had rest. They could not in conscience leave the work of preaching Christ and him crucified, of illustra-ting and defending the great doctrines of the reformation, and explaining and urging the spirit of the gospel, to give their time and strength to the externals of religion. Who can wonder then if their hearts were grieved and their spirits ruffled, when a set of men came into their peaceable enclosures and set up a separate interest—unfurled another ba of the station are going forward

The Baptist began to injure the feelings of with as favorable prospects as at any former many by railing against infant baptism; by openly and stoutly affirming that members of the church had never received baptism, and of course were never properly admitted to the church. The Episcopalian said, the Congregationalist ministers had never been ordained, of course they had no right to administer the ordinances. He claimed to belong to the true Apostolic church, and kept himself separate from others, never admitting a minister of mother name into his pulpit, and leaving all out of his church "to the uncovenanted mer-size of 6d 2"

These different sects setting up these high claims, though at first small, very small, would not acknowledge members of Congregation-alist churches to be Christians, or their preach-ers to be ministers of Christ. What would be res to be ministers of Christ. What would be the natural effect of such claims? What feelings would very naturally arise? As was natural, the arrogance of such pretensions excited disgust. These sectaries claimed to be the only Christians. And how did they gain a foothold, how did they spread and prevail? The answer is easy. There are always four, The answer is easy. There are always found disaffected persons in every community—riso many unconverted persons in every church of

munity, claiming to be the only freemen in America; refusing to admit into their govern-ment any one else, saying that the Bostonians were in an error, that their constitution was were in an error, that their constitution was defective, their acts were invalid, and no one was bound to obey their laws. Whenever they found a youth or an ignorant person, they used every art and method to persuade him to join them. Suppose them to be active in scattering around books, the direct tendency of which was to sow dissension. What would be thought of such conduct? Would duty, or patriotism, or regard for the good of the whole, lead to submission to such arrogancy, such despotism?

These men, it is true, had a right to their views; they had a right to maintain them when assailed, but so long as there were other places unoccupied where they might go and enjoy their opinions, and set up their own form of government, they had no right to go to Boston, which was then prosperous and happy, under pretence of setting as peaceable citizens, and set up a form of covernment, which if they pretence of settling as peaceable citizens, and set up a form of government, which if it prevailed, would subvert the one under which they sought protection. If taking possession of a new country, clearing land and cultivating the soil do not give the right of jurisdiction, what can give the right? Now the cases are exactly parallel. The different denominations of Christians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Methodists, came into New England, then in peaceable possession of the Congregationalists; and while the good ministers were pursuing the plain course of preaching Christ, without exposing the errors of others in any other part of the world, individuals came in clandestinely and began to agitate the churches. Giving their whole time and attention to small points of difference, they dwelt upon them till the of difference, they dwelt upon them till the consciences of some would be burdened, the minds of others would be distracted. Working in secret, the spirit of disaffection would be stirred up before any danger was apprehended. Thus many churches were divided. The fa-thers of New England saw that Congregationrlism worked well, that it was a mode of wor ship applied to the genius of the civil government established, and they were satisfied with it. Controversy was foreign to their spirit. They were unwilling to leave the work of the ministry to contend with sectaries. Could they have anticipated the course of events, they might have prevented many evils. But they were in the habit of trusting in God. they were in the habit of trusting in God. Their distance from the errors and contentions of the old world, left them in ignorance of the or the out world, left them in ignorance of the numerous forms of error and modes of worship. They relied too much upon the knowledge and stedfastness of the people. The fact is, the great body of every church are passive, they take their impressions from a few. They seldom read much, they reflect but little, and of course are liable to be carried away by every wind of doctrine. While the new sects were busy in printing and circulating their peculiar.

Every sectary is a bigot, and every bigot a per-secutor in spirit. Hence, there are instances of oppression in the history of every sect. These instances are often kept secret, but have oc-After a while, the history of the controversy which ended in a separation is forgotten, the asperities that were engendered die away, and asperities that were engendered die away, and each division is left to the peaceable enjoyment of its opinions. But individuals are always found of a restless, active spirit, who fixing their attention upon the points of difference, attempt to bring others of a different faith in these points, to think with them. In all such cases the zeal kindles and waxes warm on the topics in dispute, while the basis on which all the denominations rest—the great system of revealed truth—is in a measure lost or united in some settled tenets. In politics these divisions are called parties.

Sects originate either in the ambition, restlessness or zeal of individuals, or the laxness and abuses of the prevailing religion. Hence they take the name of the leaders, as Luther, Calvinists, Wesleyans, from Luther, Calvin and Wesley.

Sectarism is a disposition to build up an interest separate from the main body of Christians; —when this disposition manifests itself in unreasonable devotedness to a certain party or to

busy in printing and circulating their peculiar views, they were clamorous against any attempts to expose their errors and arrogance. They cried out bigotry and persecution, so that many were deceived. The new orders

had every thing to gain, and nothing to lose by contention and controversy; of course they stir-red the waters of strife whenever they could.

much and so constantly upon that point, that it becomes a sine qua non—it is every thing. There is no baptism but by immersion. He cannot exercise fellowship with one of another order who differs from him in this respect. The question is not, does he believe in God? Has he faith in Jesus Christ? Does he receive the Sectionary as a resolution from God. Has he faith in Jesus Christ? Does he receive the Scriptures as a revelation from God, and believe in their divine authority? Is he a child of God, and has he evangelical views? No. But does he hold to immersion? He may have the marks of discipleship and love the Lord Jesus Christ, but all this is nothing, so long as he does not hold to immersion. Well, long as he does not hold to immersion. Well, what is immersion? It is going under the water. Is that essential to being a Christian? No. Is it essential to salvation? No. Where then lies this great necessity of being immers-ed, neglect of which excludes from Christian communion? Why, says the Baptist, "I becommunion? Why, says the Baptist, "I believe that is the gospel mode of baptism, and
our church believe so," "What if you do?"
I answer; "Is your faith a rule for me? Your
conscience a bond to bind me?" Baptism,
says an Apostle, is not the washing away the
filth of the flesh—if it were, the amount of
water would be important—the more water
the better—but it is the anseer of a good conscience. If I am satisfied with pouring or
sprinkling of water, who is lord of my conscience, and who has a right to denounce or to
trouble me? If a Christian of another name
thought me in such an error as would retard
my spiritual growth, or affect my standing in thought me in such an error as would retard my spiritual growth, or affect my standing in the sight of God: if he thought me in danger of perishing, the love of Christ would constrain him to convince me of my error, but he will not say this. He cannot appeal to the searcher of hearts and say this—his prevailing motive is to gain me over to his party, not to make me a Christian. The moving motive is selfialness. If after my views were conformed to his. If, after my views were conformed to his, I were still to remain where I am, to give my support to the church to which I am attached, would his love of the truth, his regard to the 'glory of God, lead him to spend so much time As the spirit of Christ ceases to reign in the

heart, a selfish spirit gains the ascendancy.

By dwelling exclusively upon small points, these have acquired a magnitude, in the estima-

pealed to. Sometimes one set of feelings was addressed, and then another. And if any resistance was made, it was called persecution. Sympathy was in this way excited. Now let this conduct be viewed in its true light. Suppose a ship had landed 500 persons in the town of Boston 200 years ago; and they had insisted upon residing there. Very soon they organized themselves into a separate community, claiming to be the only freemen in As narrow spirit of sectlarism.

As narrow spirit of sectlarism.

tion of Sectaries which justify a labored effort. This is the short history of most of the books written upon the peculiarities of the different sects in religion. If all that is peculiar to these sects were taken out of these books, and all that is held in common were left, who would venture his soul upon the peculiarities? This single question cuts up, root and branch, the narrow spirit is evidently gaining ground, as the several Christian denominations, which, a few years ago, manifested a more friendly spirit to the Congregationalists, are beginning to withdraw, and exert themselves to build up sects rather than the church of God, we would call the attention of all Christians of every name to this spirit of exclusiveness. Let us view it as God views it. He does indeed permit it to exist, and so should we. There are reasons why we may say it is probable that

different denominations will continue to exist in their separate organizations.

A sect, a denomination, is only a part of the great family of Christ. If we suffer ourselves to be entirely engrossed in our church, if we can see nothing good in others, and continually engage in efforts of an exclusive character, we necessarily become selfish. Hence every sectary is a selfish person. Now the Bible characterizes the spirit of Christ as essentially a benevolent spirit. Let each esteem others better than himself. Do good to ALL men, especially to the household of faith, not a particular family in it. Such is the direction of the gospel, and it enables us to judge of the spirit of Christ. It is explicitly said, If any man have not the It is explicitly said, If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his. There is nothing more odious, not to say unchristian, than a selfish spirit. A spirit of sectarism is such a spirit—it is preferring a part to the whole—my church to the church of God.

As a sect is a small part of the whole visible family of Christ, the man who devotes himself to such a part to the prefer of others, becauses

to such a part to the neglect of others, becomes a small man. His views are contracted, his prejudices are strong. He is in a narrow circle. He is a small man. Tell him of the destitution of the world—the wants of the heathen —the perishing condition of sinners, there is no enlargement of soul—you have touched no chord that vibrates. He will not send a copy chord that vibrates. He will not send a copy of the Bible if it cannot be accompanied with the prayer-book; or he must send his own Bible all marked with the word immersion, or the heathen must die. He asks not, hath the Lord need of this? But will this build up my party? will this nid our church? Every thing

is done on party principles. He is a small man.

As the efforts of the sectary are directed to one object, he becomes so zealous that he is not over-scrupulous what means he uses. cannot see any excellence in other churches, and thus speaks slightingly of them. He becomes an unfair man. Many grains of allowance are to be made for his statements. He gives a glowing description of the prosperity of his own church. He is at no pains to ascertain the condition of others; of course he is either silent when reference to them is made in his hearing, or is partial when he speaks of the general state of Zion. Prejudice has been called the "jaundice of the mind;" he sees every thing through a discolored medium.

every thing through a discolored medium.

Very little reliance is to be placed upon the representations of a partisan, either in politics or religion. Wilberforce had too much of the spirit of Christ to be a partisan. And if a minister of the gospel, who before he was tried had the reputation of being an eminently good man, has been tempted to launch into the sea of controversy and party strife, he has always suffered in temper and epicament. always suffered in temper and enjoyment, if not in other respects. A sectary is uncandid.

Another characteristic of this spirit is unkindness. All who become exclusive, conceive pre-

judices against others. They are prone to speak against them; and a natural consequence is hatred. For if you have been unkind or unfair towards another, you suppose him to be made acquainted with the fact, which of itself is considered a reason for reciprocal dislike. Much of the ill-will in the world springs from jealousy and suspicion. Love will subductive every thing, but ill-will begets a state of feeling similar to itself. All sectaries are cruel. The fires of persecution in every age have been kindled by them.

kindled by them.

Against such a spirit the strongest and most explicit denunciations are found in the Bible. If it were not blind it could not fail to take the alarm. Says Jesus Christ to the Pharisees, sight of. A Baptist Sectary would make Baptists rather than Christians, so of the other sectaries. Now the tendency to this exclusiveness will be strong in proportion as the point is small and unimportant, for in such cases the zeal must be selfish and kept alive by other motives than those furnished in the gospel.

Take for instance a bigoted Baptist. We do not say all Baptists are bigoted, though the exclusiveness of their system must have a tendency to generate a narrow spirit. He dwells exclusiveness of their system must have a tendency to generate a narrow spirit. He dwells upon the mode of baptism. The point is the amount of water to be used. He dwells so much and so constantly upon that point, that it becomes a sine qua non—it is every thing. There is no baptism but by immersion. He tannot exercise fellowskin with one of scatters. ment of religion." The well-known exclama-tion of Whitfield is in point; "Father Abra-ham! whom have you in heaven with you? Any Episcopalians? no. Any Baptists? no. Any Presbyteriaus? no. Any Methodists? no. Who, then? None but Christians, followers of the Lord Jesus Christ." Whitfield once Any Presbyterians? no. Any Archanian. Who, then? None but Christians, followers of the Lord Jesus Christ." Whitfield once administered merited rebuke to Wesley, who said to him, "No Baptist, or Presbyterian writer I have read, knew any thing of the liberties of Christ." "What!" replied Whitfield, "neither Bunyan, Henry, Flavel, Haly-burner and of the New England divines?

heid, "neither Bunyan, Heiny, take, burton, nor any of the New England divines? See, dear sir, what narrow spiritedness and want of charity arise out of your principles." If such odiousness and impiety attach to this spirit, how does it happen that it is so rife in the church? It is evidence that the great mass the church? It is evidence that the great mass of Christians have lost sight of the grand object of church organization, viz. the evangelization of the world. If Christians were occupied with the great plans of the author of the New Testament, if they were intent upon carrying out these plans, there would be neither time nor disposition to engage in party strife; and it disposition to engage in party strife; and it would be a matter of comparatively small mo-ment what church took the lead, or occupied any particular field.

THE GIFT OF A SINGLE BIBLE BLEST. MR. WILLIS. Dear Sir,-In the early part of my ministry, it was my privilege to labor as a missionary in a destitute portion of Zion in New England. We were struggling to erect a house of worship. For the purpose of securing assistance I went to the city of Boston, curing assistance I went to the city of Boston, and presented the case to a few friends, who cheerfully aided in the important object. Among them, one (whose praise is in all the churches,) handed me one hundred dollars. After doing this, he put into my hands three Bildes; "the largest," said he, "is for your vestry, the smallest is for your pocket, in social meetings, and the other, you may give to some one destitute, who will make a good use of it."

Whole No. 1240.

found a young woman employed by the family with whom I resided. She eame from a town where no church-going bell was heard, summoning the people to the house of prayer; and no faithful pastor was accustomed to break to them the bread of life. Of course, she was ignorant of divine things, and had never owned a Bible. I handed the Bible to her, and received the promise that she would rend it every day. She began to read it, and in less than four weeks, her mind was deeply distressed in view of her sins. She was led to inquire with earnestness, "what she should do to be saved," and soon after found that peace which the world cannot give, and cannot take away. After a lapse of time, she came forward and gave herself up in holy covenant, and sealed her vows at the table of Christ; and from that time exhibited the spirit and bore the image of her divine Redeemer.

Ten years have passed away, and I know not but she is interest.

time exhibited the spirit and bore the image of her divine Redeemer.

Ten years have passed away, and I know not but she is living to honor her profession, and add another testimony to the blessed results of such a contribution. The benevolent donor will probably never meet her on this side of time. But if she is truly what her life and profession indicate, we believe he will meet her in heaven, to recount forever the wonderful mercy of God, in bringing her and so many others, to that eternal home. Will he then regret having made that present? No. Nor will any Christian regret making such presents. What gift can we confer upon our friends more precious than that of the word of life? And when we can secure from them an attentive daily perusal of that blessed volume, connected with our unceasing prayers in their behalf, may we not hope to trace the movings of the Holy Spirit, in convincing, renewing and purifying the heart, and in bringing many souls to holiness? Yours truly, A Pastor.

THE WHOLE MAN MUST BE EDUCATED. The United Influence of Meditation and of Activity in Promoting the Pastor's Usefulness.

ly in Promoting the Pastor's Usryulness.

Man is endued with faculties both for meditation and for activity. Hence, in order to be qualified for the greatest usefulness, all these faculties should be developed. The whole man must be educated.

In past ages the opinion was prevalent that the height of excellence is attained by devoting the soul wholly to meditation. Thousands, leaving the walks of active life, retired into the deserts and spent their days in solitude. But in the present age the tendency is to the opposite extreme. Instead of a desire for retirement and meditation, there is a thirst for active life. The undisciplined youth thought-lessly rushes into the foremost ranks, proclaiming himself the leader of the host. Even the more prudent, who feel the importance of preparatory discipline, moved by this restless spirit of activity, can hardly be restrained from hastening prematurely into the field.

dent, who feel the importance of preparatory discipline, moved by this restless spirit of activity, can hardly be restrained from hastening prematurely into the field.

Early in the seventeenth century there was formed in France the most efficient class of the Henedictines. They required of their members, first, to spend seven years in the cultivation of devout affections and in the study of human learning and theology, and then, before engaging in public dutes, to spend one year in cultivating their thoughts. This suggests an important principle. He who would be highly useful to his race, must take time for preparation; and, after all his advancement in piety and in learning, he needs to have some of his time appropriated to collecting his thoughts. It is not the slender reed, the growth of a single summer, but the sturdy onk, which has for years been striking its roots deep and broad, that is prepared to meet the wintry storm and resist the tornado's violence. Immaturity or inconsiderateness may blaze and sparkle for a moment, still the most useful lominary does not thus suddenly shoot athwart the heavens, exciting the gaze of astonishment, but rising from obscurity, it gradually ascends, till it fills the whole hemisphere with its radiance.

The young paster may have enjoyed preparatory discipline, but let him not think that he has now nothing to do but to engage in the active duties of his profession; no let him, on the other hand, suppose that he may always remain in retirement. If Demosthenes had not resorted to the cave, he might always have been a contemptible speaker, but if he had always remained in the cave, he would have been equally contemptible. Meditation and activity must never be separated. The most useful man is contantly under their united influence. But the usefulness of him who devotes himself exclusively to the one or to the other, is very much diminished, if not entirely destroyed. By an entire devotion to meditation, if the external trame does not yield to internal pressure, the mind may common with his people, how can he address them? How can he make his crudition available for their

ection and spiritual welfare It is not the pastor's business to write folio volumes for future generations; it is rather to produce
the results of his investigations for the immediate
benefit of his flock. But if he never leaves his
study, except at the hours of public service, he
will not benefit them, because his sermons will not
be fitted to their condition. A physician might
carefully study the nature and the remedy of diseases, but unless he consulted individual cases, he
would not be a skilful practitioner. So the pastor
may go through the whole circle of theological science, but if he does not know the individual wants
of his people, he may never produce one discourse
of practical utility. What is worse, he may, by
kis random strokes, "break the bruised reed" and
wound when he should heal.

Such preparations as he must make, will be destitute of sympathy and love. If they exhibit the
fruitfulness of the preacher's intellect, they will also show the sterility of his heart. But the heart of
the pastor who often visits his people, will expand
with henevolent emotions. He not only knows but
he feels their condition. With each individual case
in view, he now returns to his study to prepare for
public service. As he mediatives the fire buns. umes for future generations; it is rather to produce

in view, he now returns to his study to prepare for public service. As he meditates the fire burns—
His soul glows with ardent desires for the salvation of his people. Learning for the learning the salvation. His soul glows with ardent desires for the salvation of his people. Longing for the hour to arrive when he may address then, he comes, not with a "dried preparation," but with an affecting appeal to the heart. He speaks with energy and pathos. The thunder of his eloquence is not mere sound. It is the passing of the electric flame from his own heart to the hearts of his audience.

But in this age of rapid motion, there is not so much danger of entire devotion to meditation as of entire devotion to activity. Few, like Archimedes, can remain collected amidst the tumult of war, till they have solved their problems. A thousand things call off their attention. The rapid tide of public affairs rolls in from every quarter, and he who is not

they have solved their problems. A thousand things call off their attention. The rapid tide of public affairs rolls in from every quarter, and he who is not on his guard will be swallowed up in the vortex. And who is in more imminent danger than the christian pastor. He must, it is supposed, be the centre and the circumference of every work of he nevolence. If he does not engage in every enterprise which sgittates the community, he is thought to be unworthy of his station. At the same time he must not fail in a single official duty. He mest visit his people every day, and on the Sabbath he must give them, at least, two faished orations. If he fails, another pastor is at hand who is competent to the task.

Indeed, if a pastor permits himself to be constantly harassed by those perplexing affairs, how is it possible for him long to sustain his postoral relation? He may have enjoyed the advantages of a thorough education, but if now he has no time to study, his motion will not be onward, but retrograde. Hence, he cannot long be useful to the people of hischarge, If he succeed for a time, while the trestmess of norelly continues, and his early preparations bold out,

elty continues, and his early preparations hold out,

when these pass away, he too, must pass away.— When he first became their pastor, the people were

when he is eloquence. Truth flowed from his lips in beauty and variety. But the mountain torrent, swotlen by early rains, is soon exhausted, for it is not nourished by perennial springs. In entering upon the pastoral office, the young candidate does not promise to be the head of every benevolent society and to take the lead in all its opions; but he undertakes in the name of eat Shepherd and Bishop of souls," to be a de iseful pastor. If the will of his Lord be rea ed, useful pastor. If the will of his Lord to require ed, he does not expect to be distracted by secular cares. Meditation and activity in reference to his official duties are both expressly enjoined upon him by the highest authority. "Meditate upon these things; give thuself wholly to them." His work then, is before him, and if he would perform it well then, is before him, and if he would perform it wen he must wisely divide his time between meditation and activity. The one is theory, the other is prac-tice. Theory, if it be not radically wrong, will help practice, and practice will correct theory.— Meditation will impress on his mind great princi-ples, and prepare him in some measure for well di-rected action. And activity will apply these prin-sinder will bring them home to the "business and sected action. And activity will apply these properties,—will bring them home to the "business and bosoms" of men, and will furnish him with innumerable subjects for renewed and invigorated meditation. Thus regulated by the united influence of these two forces, he will move in his appropriate sphere, and if he does not dazzle with his bright ness, he will guide by his steady light.

[Christian Watchman.]

### Intelligence.

For the Boston Recorder REVIVAL IN MIDDLETON, MASS.

A recent communication to the Sec'ry of the Mass Miss. Society from Rev. Forest Jefferds, pastor of the Evangelical Church in Middleton, contains a cheering account of what God has lately done, and is now d ing in this place. In April, a day of fasting, preceded by a thorough visitation of the church, was the bening of better days. Confession was made, and pardon sought, "with strong crying and tears." From that time the Sanctuary became a place of anusual solemnity. During the second week in May three individuals came to their minister to ask wha they should do to be saved. On the third week i Jane there were seven hopeful conversions, most of them heads of families. The subsequent progress of the good work, up to the time when the comwas made, is thus stated by the pastor.

"Between forty and fifty have hopefully pass youngest about 10 years of age. All the converts with the exception of two or three, are, and hav been, connected with the Sabbath School and Bib class. Nearly all our young men and young ladies are now, either in a state of anxiety about their eternal interests, or hoping in the mercy of God through Christ for eternal life. One whole class in the Sa bath School-numbering eight, express hope of pardon, and in several other classes nearly all indulse

of grace, frequent meetings for prayer, and visiting from house to house. During several weeks past we have had one sermon a week from some neighboring

From the beginning of this revival there have been in all our meetings the clearest manifestations of the power of the Holy Ghost. Many are ready to testify to the solemn and interesting truth, might, nor by power; but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." Christians pray just as if they believed this Scripture declaration, and often appear to have an assurance of a gracious answer while praying; and, indeed, several persons have, in time of prayer, been brought "out of darkness into God's marvellous What hath God wrought! What honor has the Lord Jesus Christ received! What glory is due to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost!"

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN PRUSSIA.

In the London Christian Observer for September, we find a letter which contains some cheering intelli-gence, from the Rev. Mr. Kuntze, chaplain to the Ophan-house Church at Berlin, dated June 1, 1839. The conversion of the Jews, the cause of missions, and revivals in the Protestant churches seem to be advancing simultaneously. [N. Y. Obs.

"A revival is taking place in our Protestant
"A revival is taking place in our Protestant increases; many applications are made to our elergy for spiritual instruction and advice; in addition to four churches built a few years ago at Berlin, another is soon to be erected. Among our clergy the want of a closer and more intimate connection is deeply felt, and I trust be-fore the present year expires, an association, embracing all the city clergy, shall be formed for the express purpose of mutual consultation on important ecclesiastical and ministerial sub-jects. The Missionary cause extends further and further, and begins to exercise a mighty influence. On the 29th of May we celebrated ection is deeply felt, and I trust bethe anniversary of our Missionary Society, at which three additional messengers of peace to the heathen—the Kev. Messrs. Possett, vin-ter, and Liefeld—were solemnly set apart for the service of Christ in South Africa. The interest excited was so great, that the church overflowed, and could not contain all who were anxious to crowd into it. The propagation of the gospel of Christ among the ancien people of God makes still more rapid progress people of God makes still more rapid progress. No Rabbinical opposition, however artfully contrived, can now stem the tide of Israel's contrived, can now stem the tide of Israers conversion. They now join the Christian church by tens and twenties, and I confidently anticipate their doing so soon by hundreds. I allow that some are actuated by impure mothat some are actuated by impure mo-tives; even the strictest precaution cannot pre-vent the intrusion of some insincere and hypo-critical professors; yet I can state with perfect conviction, that many are under the influence of right and truly Christian principles, stand firm and are stedlast in the faith. The number of those whom I have neved than item. of those whom I have myself baptized, amount to 109. In a short time I shall baptize a ne m I have had under my instruction for of a year. On the other side, wickedness and iniquity, in their greatest effrontery, abound. Some of our public papers and pe-riodical works much aid the cause of infidelity; but we trust that the Lord will overrule all for good. The controversy now going on between the Roman Catholic and Protestant church has already been productive of much good to the latter."

# REVIVALS IN SCOTLAND.

From the following articles, which we cut from british papers, received by the last arrivals, it will be een that in several villages and towns in Scotland lere have been appearances indicative of a revival of

The village of Spittal, near Berwick, has this week been the scene of a series of religious this week been the scene of a series of religious meetings of a somewhat unusual nature. Mr. Douglas, of Cavers, is at present residing there, and has been holding meetings and delivering addresses on the subject of "revivals," assisted by several elergymen of the neighborhood. On Sunday the children attending Spittal Sabbath School were assembled in Mr. Whitehouse's changl (Church of Sect. Whitehouse's chapel (Church of Scotland,) when an approriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dick, from Cavers (Baptist.) After the sermon, Mr. Douglas went into the desk, and delivered an address on prayer and revivals, distinguished for its clear style and fervent spirit. The church was recowded throughout with a most attentive aucrowded throughout the following at what was to be done there, and the ing at what was to be done th crowded throughout with a most attentive au-dience. On Monday, according to intimation, a revival meeting was held in the school house,

an impressive address from the parable of the importunate widow. The Rev. Mr. Kirkimportunate widow. The Rev. Mr. Kirk-wood, of Berwick, (Baptist,) offered up a prayer, after which Mr. Douglas gave a short address on the duty of prayer, address on the duty of prayer, which was listened to with intense interest. The Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, of Spittai, again prayed, and the meeting separated. It had been agreed that there should be a meeting in the same place on the following evening, but owing to the crowds who could not gain admittance. not gain admittance, it was ad-dr. Whitehouse's church. After a ermon by Mr. Dick on revivals, Mr. Douglas just taken place in that neighborhood, dating from the delivery of a sacramental discourse some weeks ago. Neither in the demeanor of some weeks ago. Neither in the demeanor of the audiences, nor in the language and senti-ments of the speakers, has there been any-thing to offend the most fastidious taste. The thing to offend the most fastidious taste. The addresses of Mr. Douglas in particular, besides being enhanced by the elegant and pleasing style of composition, the faculty of which he possesses in so eminent a degree, were remarkable for their display of a mind zealous without fanaticism, and enthusiastically pious without one drow of cant or Pharissical as-

without fanaticism, and enthusinstreany prous-without one drop of cant or Pharisaical as-sumption.—Berwick Advertiser.

A "revival," similar to the one at Kilsyth, has taken place in St. Peter's parish. It suc-ceeded Mr. Burns' return from Kilsyth. Symptoms of a change of some kind or other were visible in the course of last week; but all doubt as to its character, was removed on Sundoubt as to its character was removed day night, about twenty-two minutes to eleven o'clock. It is matter of delicacy to refer to particulars; but it is not too much to say, that the demonstrations were striking and startling. Worship has been held in the church every hight since, and it is expected to continue so long as human nature can sustain the impulse. [Dundee Advertiser.

### BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1839.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

[Concluded.] Sketch of the Discussion on Friday Morning, or the Report of the Finance Committee, Dr. An

derson's resolutions, &c.

Rev. Mr. Kink said he had felt himself un prepared, from his temporary exile, for the more formal part of the business of the Board; but now we were leaving this, and coming to the core. He very feelingly and impressively adverted to the strong probability that many members of the Board were attending, so far as it regarded themselves, its last and spoke of the influence which eration should exert on the minds of all; which, indeed, it did seem to exert, producing a feel-ing of tender solemnity upon the minds of the assembly. One of the strong impressions created upon his mind, by his foreign residence was, that the depravity of the human soul is deep and dreadful; and the question was, "What can we do, to retrace thereon the lost image of God?" Such is the missionary work. It was not enough for infinite love to redeem us, call us to be sons and daughters, enter into covenant with us, and open before us a vision of eternal glory; but God keeps us here to be the honored instruments of making others holy and happy. He alluded to the meeting of ministers in Birmingham, (Eng.) an account of which we gave in the Recorder some time ago; and spoke of the importance of employing means for the continuance pressions on the hearts of ministers and other Christians, as a preparation for active efforts. We deliberate this day, he said, for per ishing millions; and for some of the dearest and best of men on earth. We occupy high, solemn, and responsible ground; but we are in dan-ger of merging our individual character in our general character, as an association. He was happy in meeting the Board and its friends or this occasion, because he was about entering on another department of Christian effort lying side by side with this, and taking up the work just where the Board left it; and he to secure the hearty co-operation of all. He had been in the midst of a Catholic country. He went there with some degree of sympathy for them, on account of the spirit in which the them, on account of the spirit in which the controversy had been managed in this country. He returned, with feelings somewhat modified—with no less love for the Catholics as men, but with deep abhorrence of the system, and and with the strong conviction that the Devil will laugh at all our onsets upon his kingdom, till we attack this citadel. till we attack this citadel.

He said we owe a debt to the missionaries to take hold of this work on a broader scale. Our watchword must be onward; and until we have expended the last of our resources, both pecuniary and physical, we must know no limit and no retrenchment till the world is sub-dued. He imagined the missionary going up a great river in India, with his box of books, to distribute at the heathen festivals, the or Sabbath they have; and described his feeling then the box was exhausted, and he could no when the box was exhausted, and he could no longer supply the pressing demand for the word of life; and then with Payson, he should wish for an archangel's trump, that he might say to the Christian world, "Keep that box full!" He charged American Christians to leave the the fell. ary's heart, by obliging him to turn empty away the hungry applicant for the bread of life.

Rev. Mr. WHITING of the Syrian Mission, said the members of the mission to which he belonged, had increasing confidence that the Providence and Spirit of God were preparing the way for the gospel in that land. They had heen year after year praying for an increase of their number, with an importunity which they thought could not be denied; yet the Commit-tee, having in view the whole field, had seen others more needy than they. If this were so, he could not but feel the great importance that the churches and pastors should understand fully this pressing need. There are eight missionaries connected with the Syrian mission, three of whom are in this country, and two on their way; so that there are now but three on the ground. Instead of this number, they thought it reasonable to ask for 14 or 15 at There is a wide door open for mission Turkish empire. restly desire to establish a mission among that interesting people, the Druses; but to do this, several additional missionaries are necessary. Four missionaries and a printer are needed at Beyroot, where there is a boarding school and Seminary, a printing press, and a chapel far preaching in Arabic. From that point they have access to the vast country of Mount Lebanon, containing a population of an exceeding. anon, containing a population of an exceeding-ly interesting character, the Druses and Ma-

The principal source of encouragement in this work was, he said, the firm assurance that the Lord is interested in it, and that he hears prayer. He wished habitually to feel that our dependence for success was upon God alone; and if the missionaries could be as-sured that such a feeling exists in the churches, so as to bring them frequently to their closets, on their knees, before God, their hearts would be filled with joy.

Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Beyroot, imagining him-

sum required; and after listening to it, he had a revival meeting was held in the school house, supposed himself to be sitting down with his which was quite filled. Mr. Dick delivered brethren, as they had done once before, and

see if there was any thing that could be pensed with, without serious detriment to work. When they went through this probefore, they did not, according to the tions of the Committee, first look out for their own support; but they first provided for certain things even more indispensable than that and some of them, who had a little property. drew on their own resources \$100 or \$200; and in addition to that, one of them had helped fit up the mission house. They were then in a situation to make the retrenchment, without materially curtailing any essential operations of the mission. But the case is altered now of the mission. But the case is altered not There is now a demand for a great increa of labor among the Druses. The schools a the press, require an increase, instead of a diminution of expense. The press had been weighing him down for years. He was sent out to superintend it. But they had no printer, and but type enough to set up twelve and that worse, in the eyes of the native the ugliest English type we ever saw wo in ours. A journeyman printer was procured from Malta; and the brethren voted to send him, (Mr. Smith,) to Europe, to procure more type. With great reluctance, he consented, being able to preach in Arabia, at the station. He went to Constantinople and procured the measurements; and from there, he went to Germany, to superintend the manufacture the punches, where he spent six or eight menths, sitting daily by the side of the work-men, to see that all the crooks and turns and corners, were made according to the true mod-els. But, after all this labor and sacrifice to obtain the types, they have no printer to use them.

He had not been able to find any labor-say

He had not been able to find any labor-saving machines, in this work. It was hard work; which must be done in the old way. Yet, he deeply felt that success, even in this way, depended on the blessing of God's spirit. Missionaries, he said, were compelled to learn lessons of dependence. The conviction, said he, is forced upon my mind, with a depth which I cannot express, that we need more abundant outpourings of the Holy Spirit, or the world will never be converted. He had said that they had hard work to do; but it was not all to be done by the missionaries. He had met an old college acquaintance, with whom he sat down to converse on this subject; and after sat down to converse on this subject; and after becoming warmly interested, the brother said, "Your field is there—mine is here—l'il take off my coat and go to work." He had come from Europe with the deep impression, he said, that the great burden of the world's con-version must rest on the English race. There version must rest on the English race. There is that in our religion and character that there in any other race. In Germany, not withstanding there has been a little reviving, almost every thing is dead. We must lead

Rev. Mr. SPALDING alluded to the earnest desire of the Sandwich Islanders to possess the whole word of God, the printing of which had been delayed for want of paper—" When will come to us, with anxiously inquire, his Psalms?" they would anxiously inquire, when he took a text from them; and so of the other unpublished books of the Bible. And, from this illustration, he urged the necessity of greater sacrifices on the part of Christians, to provide the means of rying on this work; and of releasing David and Israel and Paul from prison, that they may speak to the millions who are ignorant may speak to the millions of the revealed will of God.

Rev. Mr. Dieele, who is soon to re-embark for the Sandwich Islands, spoke in a feeling manner of the considerations that pressed upon his mind, on so interesting an occasion, when om other parts of the missionary field, there esent, and the church and congregation wor-ipping in that house, to which he was allied the tenderest associations; and of a happy seting with all, after the war is over, and the better for a worse place. The Saviour is a car there as here, and the Holy Spirit appa ently nearer. And now, as he should reach nose shores, his beloved brethren would crowd around him with a multitude of questions, an now should be answer them? pairy would be, "What is doing for the con version of the world?" and not, "How was our memorial treated?" This question will ome up for days. But, they will inquire "What amount of prayer and effort is there among American Christians? Is the Mouthly Concert crowded? Do they seem to be in rnest? Do they look at the world as it is and what answer shall be make? He musell them that the cause of missions, in this and, is in low repute. He must tell the hat there are few that assemble at the Month ncert; that there is feeling enough to forth large assemblies and cloquent speeches on special occasions, but not er should he answer as to the contributions? remembered his feelings, on his voyage ho of the heathen, he acquired new views of the greatness of the work; and when he landed, and learned that the schools were suspended and the printing presses stopped, he inquired, that they would sit still in the enjoyment of these comforts, and suffer this work to stop But did he find retrechments first of all in per sonal expenses? There are funds enough in the churches. The only difficulty is, there is not spirit of consecration enough. The Jews not spirit of consecration enough. The Jews gave one fifth of all their income; but one fifth of the income of a million and a half of Chris-tians would be \$10,500,000. The brethren will also inquire if missionaries are ready, in great numbers, to depart for heathen lands. But what answer shall I give? The five hundred thousand Christians and three thousand

ministers who support the American Board, are ready to send forth twenty missionaries to the millions of perishing Pagans!

Rev. Dr. Nort said the statement of the treasurer made a deep impression upon mind; and after all that had been said, it v obvious that provision must be made for creasing the contributions, or the amount would not be raised. The sum required was about \$320,000. That sum ought to be raised; and he trusted in God it would be raised. It did not strike him that it was a large amount for this body to raise. He was aware that the community that used to contribute to this Board was divided. He did not regret it. He hoped more would be done. It was perfectly easy for the churches which remain, to raise this amount. It was not necessary that large sums should be contributed by individuals. It was only necessary that the matter should come fairly before the churches. It is the scattered rays of the sun and the dew drops, that ripen the barvest. It is the rain drops that form the little rills, which produce the little streams, which create the large rivers tittle streams, which create the large rivers, which flow into the ocean. We want to collect the widows' mites. Though he did not feel that the churches held the cause of missions in the estimation they ought, yet he was sure there was interest enough to supply the sum called for by the Board. That is not great sum. We can do it without any sacr great sum. We can do it without any sacrifice—without retrenching even our luxuries. Whatever may be the fact, as to the approach of the millennium, one thing is certain, death is near; and he desired, when this destroyer should come, to be found engaged in this work. should come, to be found engaged in this work Let us trust in God—to go back we may not—

we have lifted up our hand to God, and we

hing heathen answer the question, whethere this sum ought to be raised. It is not a question whether the motives are sufficient, nor whether the church is able to meet this demand. The silver and the gold are the Lord's, mand. The silver and the gold are the Lord's, and the cuttle upon a thousand hills. He hoped it was not a question whether there was piety enough in the churches. The only ques-tion was, how the information should be com-municated to the churches so as to touch their bearts. While the pastors of churches must come up to this work, it never will be accom-plished without the additional instrumentality efficient, able, and judicious agents.

wet am a

He spoke, also, of the importance of more united prayer; and expressed his alarm at the disposition which had been manifested to change the time of holding the Monthly Concert. Such change, he thought, would defeat the object. The consecrated evening should continue to be observed, and the universal feeling should be, "For Zion's sake I will not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."

JOHN TAPPAN, Esq., of Boston, said he had been strongly impressed that, without greate efforts, our funds will come short next year The aim is not high enough. From the citie less will be drawn than heretofore. Unless the members of the Board go home and state the members of the that the contributions must be increased in a higher ratio than that proposed, the sum will not be raised. We must pounts our contributions of the contribution of the BUTIONS. Nothing less than this will meet th

had been said of communicating to the church es through the agents of the Board. But the present number of agents could not reach the churches. He was appointed to visit 700 churches. And, when he asked a man to come to his aid, what was it asking? It was asking him to leave his wife a widow and his children fatherless. Such a man they could not find. They had been looking for one for months, without success.

CORRECTION.—We have been reminded of an omission the names of Rev. Drs. Conwax and Tucken, in the lie of Corporate Members present at the meeting of the Amer can Hoard. This list was prepared from notes taken at the such accounts are necessarily prepared, often not admitting make mistakes : but we are always glad to make

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROME, ONEIDA Co. N. Y., SEPT. 19. MR. WILLIS,-You have already heard from the meeting of the Board at Troy. It was a great and good meeting. After it closed I visited the Cohoes Falls, on the Mohawk, near Waterford,-a charming spot, which all persons who visit Troy should to point of seeing. It is in fact, a miniature Ningara. A deep channel, evidently drawn backwards by the river, in the black slaty rock, leaving cliffs 100 feet in beight, with a perpendicular fall of perhaps 46 feet .- Here too, the wonders of art, canals, aqueduct rail road. locks, bridges and the like, seemed to be concentrated. We gained some idea of the business on the Erie Canal by observing here the process enlargement, now going on at an estimated expense of 24 millions of dollars. In some places the old route with the expensive locks, is wholly left, in order that no interruption to navigation may occur before the new and enlarged channel is open. From Troy w came by stage, 14 miles, to Schenectada-for so the word is now spelt-and thence by rail road to Utica. And such a rail road route I had never expected find. Its whole course is through the valley, and almost directly on the banks of the Mohawk, with the canal in full view on the other side, and a most chaiming country, even now as green as in June, literally wearying the eye with its beauty.-It was quite a relief from this "excess of beauty" to had. at Little Falls a touch of the severe and frowning aspect of nature. Here the river plunges through a arrow defile of rocks, from 20 to 50 feet high, with lofty precipices rising just behind to the height of several hundred feet. On the south bank the canal had been carried—a seeming impossibility;--but when it was first proposed to push the rail road along the northern side, I think even yankee enterprise must for a moment have stood aghast. But it isdone. And as our train of 30 cars and 300 passengers wound around that hanging track, with rocks overhanging, about \$5,000-more than in any preceding yearand a torrent dashing 60 feet below, I wished all my friends who love the sublime and terrific, without danger, were there to see. There was something almost frightful in the instinctive caution with which our fearless and untiring steed paused, and snorted, and walked slowly over this part of his course - At the hotel we were shown "pot-holes," wrought by the former action of the torrent, full 60 feet above the present level of the stream.—What a glorious spectacle must it have been when the Moharek Lake 60 feet in depth, extending far back between the Trenton and the Chinton hills poured its waters over the " Little " Falls rocks!-A enjoying the hospitality and society of Christian pay no more hereafter. The proprietors of the man-admir e exceedingly the style and spirit of this discity. The Lunatic Asylum, now in progress, is on a neat and commodious house of worship, and an able noble plan, and is intended for 1,000 patients. It is to consist of four buildings on a quadrangle, each 500 feet long, and inclosing 13 acres of ground. At Whitesboro', we saw the famous "Oneida Institute," which seems to verify the Scripture saying about a prophet in his own country. It has also la ly been convulsed by internal difficulties, which have led to the resignation of the entire faculty, excepting the President. So even the head quarters of radicalism are not safe from revolutions.-Trenton Falls are still beautiful, though I was tantalized by a dearth of water which took away whatever of grandeur ever belongs to them .- The rapids below the lower cas cade were enough, however, to repay me for my excursion. I need not describe them. When I frat descended the stairs next to the hotel, I could hardly believe my senses. Such a fairy scene I am persuaded I shall never see again .- Just as I was about to leave Utica for this place, I "dropped in" at a meeting of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society. -Gerrit Smith presided; Beriah Green, Alvan Stewart and other zealous abolitionists were present .- A excellent minister prayed for the downfall of " Satan, that infamous slaveholder of the pil." This was, to me at least, a new use of epithets, at which one or the other of the parties referred to might possibly take exception. I suppose the speaker considered a greater reproach to Satan than to the other party. A series of resolutions was introduced, denouncing ministers in the usual style of mingled "contempt, disgust, and indignation," and going out of the w as it seemed, to abuse the Courts for holding the Africans of the "Amistad" to bail for trial, when they should have been hailed as heroes. I know not how the "non-resistance" part of the society get along with this .- But the newest " thing under the sun" was, a proposition by an elderly gentleman for a "Confidential Committee" to consider a private everture of a kind which might, the speaker said, be

River and the Oneida Lake; named accidentally from a casual suggestion of the gentleman at whose hous Truly Yours. I am staying.

ITEMS.

£52,000 were subscribed in the course of the las year in Scotland to the church extension fund; making more than £250,000 contributed to the object, since first proposed by Dr. Chalmers, in May, 1834. Religious instruction is thus supposed to be secu o many destitute thousands.

A large majority of the Presbyteries in Scotla have approved of the overture made in 1838, for ef. fecting a union with the seceders; of course the overture has been adopted by the General Assembly

The Methodist societies in Great Britain, at their ecent centennial celebrations, subscribed about £200,000, to promote various objects connected with Methodism; such as, additional relief to aged preachers, preachers' widows and children-liquidation of debts due on chapels-the establishment of two eduentional institutions-a mission house, and the pur hase of a mission ship, for the Pacific Ocean.

Daihousie College in Nova Scotia has now opene ts classes for young men from all the colonies, with out imposing any tests or restrictions; and the elementary branches of learning, Languages, Mathemates, Moral and Natural Philosophy, are easily attainable by all who wish to acquire them. It is expected also, that Theology will be taught in the same Instition by some ordained clergyman of the National Church of Scotland.

The Christian Statesman, and Colonization Herald. papers devoted to the cause of Colonization, have een merged in the African Repository, which is published semi-monthly in Washington at \$2,00 per annum. "The talent and resources of the three journals will now be brought to enrich the columns of

The Colonization Society's ship Saluda suited from Norfolk, the first of August with 39 emigrants for Liberis-all except one, liberated slaves, and most of them in the vigor of life, and a number of them chanics, who will find employment, not only in the colony, but with the native chiefs of the country if they choose. These little monarchs offer the most liberal wages to mechanics.

The Secretary of the Colonization Society states, that there is an increasing concern for the religious instruction of slaves throughout the southwestern States-that most of the planters encourage their servants to meet on the Sabbath for religious instruction om ministers-that several Methodist preachers in Mississippi are devoting their services exclusively to the slaves-that the Methodist colored congregation in New Orleans, nearly all slaves, have subscribed about \$2,000 for the erection of a church-and that a colored congregation in Vicksburg have subscribed that for eight days "business stood still, and the sho about \$1 000 for a similar object.

European Missionary Society .- This English So ciety makes the religious state of the entire con-tinent the subject of its labors—employs 21 agents, circulates the Scriptures in great numbers, and collects numerous congregations, from which the most gratifying accounts are received of the increasing influence of the gospel. London Religious Tract Society -18.042.539

of its publications were circulated the last year, in the Indian Archipelago, and in India, Africa and Europe. Since the Society was formed 40 years ago, it has circulated 288,000,000.

Jews .- In Africa, the number is computed at 504. 000. In Asia, 738,000. In Europe, 1,918,053. In America, 5,700. Thus they are scattered over all the world, and yet remain a distinct people. They all cherish the expectation of returning to their own land, with unwavering firmness. 40,000 of them are said to be now in Palestine, where a few years ago pily executed. We discover no defect in it. I only 4,000 were enumerated.

Congregational Churches in Rhode Island .- Of these churches there are fourteen. 120 persons were added to them the last year. Five or six of them are sustained in part by missionary funds. Their contributions to benevolent objects amounted last year to Sabbath schools are maintained in all the congregations, embracing 3,317 members. The monthly con certs for missions, Sabbath schools, &c. are generally and regularly observed. Six of the churches have received pastors during the year.

Rhode Island Education Society .- Only \$185 .-80 passed through the hands of the Treasurer of this Society the last year; though it is probable that other sums passed directly into the Treasury of the Parent

Statenville, R. I.-The Rhode Island Home Missionary Society were obliged to pay \$300 to supufacturing establishment have generously erected a minister has been settled, who is supported chiefly or A SERMON, preached at the request of the Board wholly by the rent of pews. Many a manufacturing village in New England, if favored with a similar controlling influence, would soon assume a moral and religious aspect of equal beauty and promise.

cises of the recent commencement were of high order. The friends of the College are determined to aim high, and to accomplish all in their power for the prootion of sound and extensive learning. Oberlin Institute .- This institution still maintai

s original ground, and adopts so defective a course of study, that its members can receive no appropria tions from the Education Society. This Society justly demands of those who receive its aid, a thorough classical education; its patrons expect it; the public requires it. Some members of some of the churches in Portage

resbytery, O., a year ago drank in the errors of onism, and occasioned their brethren deep solicitude; but they have seen their error, and become re-established in the faith and order of the gospel. The Portage presbytery have passed a Resolution, ommending to all heads of families in their connection, to pay more attention to FAMILY INSTRUCTION, in the doctrines and duties of religion; and in doing so, to make more use than they are accustomed to do, of the Westminster Assembly's Catechism. Qu.? Would not a similar recommendation from the several church conferences of New England, to the churches con-

tituting them, be of salutary influence? An able writer in the New York Evangelist urges against the doctrine of the Rochester Temperance Convertion, that the "present laws of the U. S. imposing heavy duties on imported spirits, ought to be repealed, and that the power to regulate the importions should be vested in the several States." This, styled the "tee-totalism of abolitionism;" this Comhe argues, would break up all our distilleries at once, mittee to be men of special firmness and zeal in carwhile it would not probably much increase the fo:-Rev. Dr. BATES said, the wants of the per- rying out the great principles of universal liberty and eign importation, at the worst.

In the State of New York, the number of distilla s been reduced since 1825 from 1,129 to about 200. The importation of distilled liquors is not half as great now as 50 years ago, and of late years has rapidly declined, notwithstanding the increase of population, and though the demand for alcohol for the purposes of the arts and manufacturers has more than quadrupled.

The Presbytery of Buffalo have passed Resolutions. affirming that every species of socular business, such as travelling, visiting, opening or changing the mail, bring or letting horses or carriages on hire on the Sabbath, by professing Christians, is a desecration of the Lord's day, and proper matter of discipline—that it is the duty of every Christian immediately to discontinue his connection with any secular business that compels him to trample on the holy Subbath—and that enquiry shall be made at the next stated meeting of the presbytery whether these resolutions have been attended to, under the conviction that churches who retain Sabbath breakers in their connexion are deserving of censure.

THE MONTICELLO SEMINARY for young ladies. four miles from Alton, Ill., opened not long since under the care of Rev. Theron Baldwin, was founded by Benjamin Godfrey, E-q. at an expense of \$50. 000. The main building is more than 100 feet long, and four stories high, of stone, with about 40 rooms, on a site adorned with good judgment and taste. Me G. yet sustains alone its pecuniary responsibilities. It has about 60 pupils. Accommodations are prepared for 80 or 100. Several accomplished fen teachers are employed, and the arrangements of the Seminary are said to be judicious, and the prospects of usefulness to equal the best hopes of its founder The same gentleman erected one of the churches in Alton at his own expense. Such beneficence deserves to be recorded. What similar benefactor will God raise up to bless Massachusetts and the world, by a similar endowment of Amherst College

The Methodist Episcopal Mission Conference at LIBERIA have under their care seven day schools with 254 popils, and six Sabbath Schools with 232 pupils. \$194 have been contributed within the year for the support of missions.

African feeling .- King Tom told me yesterday, enys Rev. G. P. Brown, that he was willing to be a servant of servants, if he could feel as he had seen American Christians feel, who worshipped the American God. King Bango says, "O that I knew God like the Americans! I would give up war." Wash. bon, a Mandingo chief, says, "I have been in the colony to-day and seen more than all I ever hear before; I have seen the Americans worship Grippal more consistently than all other worshippers I ever Dr. Goheen, a Methodist physician at Liberia

states, under date of Jan. 24, that a " sweeping revi val" had been enjoyed at Monrovia for two weeksand the store and the office and the farm were a neglected," for attention to more weighty mattersthat almost every house in town was a praying temple -that the work was principally confined to men w are heads of families, many of them ringleaders wickedness. It is computed that there are now 12,000 childs

on the Sandwich Islands capable of reading and re ceiving instruction from the printed Bable if they had it. An edition of the entire Bible is most pressingly called for in the islands at the present time. the American Bible Society give it to them? A ques tion to be answered by the churches.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLE, AN ALL-SUFFICIENT GUIDE. B. a member of the Hampshire Association. North ampton; W. A. Hawley. 1839. 32mo. pp. 64 This is a very small book, on a very great subject The plan of its argument is well conceived, and ha publication is seasonable. It is well adapted to meet the wants of the existing state of the religious con munity-to correct its errors, and direct its attent from those who say "Lo here, or Lo there," Him who speaketh from heaven. It is to be wisher that it might circulate widely. Its dispassion tone, its clear and energetic style, its fearless search after truth, and hold avowal of it when found, clair for it the attention of those sincere friends of Zion who wish to render their own influence in the highes degree powerful and salutary.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A FAITHFUL MINIS TER. A discourse, delivered May 10, 1839, at the interment of Rev. Sylvester G. Pierce, pastor the first Congregational church in Methu By Samuel C. Jackson, pastor of the west church in Andover. pp. 24, octavo. A beautiful sketch of the faithful minister, living

and dying; a just portraiture of a widely known and brother; a striking appeal t ministers of Christ, to "go and do likewise." We

Managers of the American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia, May 20, 1839. By S. S. Schmucker, D. D. pp. 22, 12mo.

It is pleasant to see a Professor of Christian The

ology, in one of the first Theological Seminaries Western Reserve College. This institution takes the land, taking up in earnest the subject of Salde noble stand in favor of good education. The exer- Schools, and pleading their cause with all the energy of a powerful mind, and pouring upon the system flood of light, collected from a thousand sources wit in his reach. Such a man magnifies his office. De S. here contemplates the Salabath School system it its happy adaptation to the peculiar wants of our ag and country; and considers it, I. as well adapted correct the prevailing disregard of law and const authorities, and thus to invigorate the protective infl ence of our government. II. As tending to perpe ate the separation between church and state, and it to the highest advantage of spiritual religion. At III. As training up a generation of Chr. millennial plans, and millennial action. Each of the topics is felicitously illustrated; and though made bear particularly on the Catholic plan of the Amer can Union, as they ought to be, yet they are fitted produce a strong and salutary impression in favor the system, as modified and sustained by Christist of the several denominations, distinctively.

THE YALE LITERARY MAGAZINE. Conduct by the students of Yale College. Aug. 1839. pp. 60, 8co.

This is the first No. that has met our eye, of a po lication not a little creditable to the students of t venerable YALE. These efforts of youthful gent are "buds of promise" on which the eye of Christian and the philosopher must rest with delig We have not yet read each and every article that fi these handsomely printed pages; but those we ha examined justify the commendation already give and warrant the exhortation to our youthful frien to go forward in their labors, in the assurant forgetting the things that are behind, and pressing to those that are before, they shall seize the prib

October 4 AN ADDRESS, delicer

July 24, 1839, at the Mount Holyoke Fee By Rufus Anderso & Marvin. 1839. A discourse like the and elegance of diction the warm spirit of be deep interest by all interests the discusses three distinct The ultimate object of the best of the discusses the distinct object of the best of the discusses the discusses the distinct of the discusses the discussion shall be discussed in the discussion of the dis for which education sh per in which the pres whole is of course at just tribute of respect arduous effort which Seminary into existence nont rank among kinds tion of the female mind number of those who tations of the ultimate har plan of the Semin: who rejoice most sin advance made toward ished education, which those traits of chara and stay of man in premoters of the great of the world's co NORFOLK The Annual Meeting

Churches, was held at Mr. Lewis's meeting nesday, September 24 The first exercise w can, on Tuesday afterno 6. " So we built th

joined unto the half mind to work." On Storrs, delegate from preached from I John, On Wednesday mo tie Missionary Societ ence, held their annual in the chair. From the ed that \$1,081,09 had ury of this Society di charches connected w On the acceptance

besses were made by

The following resolu Newcomb.

Resolved, "That we Society is of such vital feeble churches, Christi rifices than they have e In support of this res by Dea. Newcomb, Red In connection with th dividuals immediately ry of this Society, one before the 1st day promising fifty dollars e

It was then voted, " ciety be requested to have not paid any me the past year, of their d to attend to this duty d pay their collections annual report." The meeting of the

was then dissolved. From the Narrative o churches connected w by the pastors and dele following results.

None of the church seasons of an ecial revi-

although in two or th oal meeting, special d joyed; some hopeful and the following addit the Evangelical church gelical church in Coha Braintree, 3. To t and Weymouth, 5. Milton, 12. To the c And to the second char those added to the chi Milton, became inter sensons enjoyed since Three of the church ence, viz: the church

er and the South chadestitute of pastors. The meeting of C religious exercises on Mr. Thayer, of Mai John, 17: 5. The sa was then administered after which a collection

Domestic Missions, a EDWAL FOR A DAY OF PUBL.

WHEREAS, throu Father, we again beh that while the earth rehall not cease,—I do the Council, and agreement THURSDAY. vamber negt, to be of a day of public thank cious Being, who has year, and crowned th Let our deepest gr behold, in every di mature at their appearance, as the food of nounl harvest is the When we consider the fithe natural elements winds and the consider the winds and the consider the winds and the consider the winds and the consideration which is the consideration of the considerati which govern their and of the warming bias, in order to the ist our thoughts arise Great First Cause or from the opening her of the whole family of the earth.
In surveying the

we sympathise wit pure of the Union vi us be thankful for th Let us, on the day ing, express our grati all our public and pr For the continuent in tranquillity at he For the constitute h we live; and

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mber of distilleries in 1,129 to about led liquors is not half , and of late years has ding the increase of pop-and for alcohol for the

ave passed Resolutions, secular business, such or changing the mail, hans, is a desecration of natter of discipline—that an immediately to disany secular business that he hely Subbath—and he holy Substituted meeting resolutions have been that churches who connexion are de-

ARY for young ladies, opened not long since n Baldwin, was founded at an expense of \$50. ore than 100 feet long, with about 40 rooms, dgment and taste. Mr. modations are prepar-accomplished female arrangements of the ous, and the prospects hopes of its for of the churches i h beneficence deserver benefactor will God and the world, by t College?

dission Conference are seven day schools bath Schools with 232 ributed within the year

m told me yes was willing to be a feel as he had seen "O that I knew God up war." Wash than all I ever heard ans worship Grippa er worshippers I ever

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Association. North-1839. 32mo. pp. 64. a very great subject. ell conceived, and hap-no defect in it. Its well adapted to meet nd direct its attention ere, or Lo there," to en. It is to be wished tyle, its fearless search of it when found, claim sincere friends of Zion,

A FAITHFUL MINIS-ivered May 10, 1939, at leester G. Pierce, pastor al church in Methuen. faithful minister, living

of a widely known and king appeal to surviving le and spirit of this dis-

he request of the Board of terican Sunday School May 20, 1839. By S. S. 22, 12mo.

sor of Christian The-Theological Seminaries of the subject of Subbath cause with all the energy uring upon the system a thousand sources wit gnifies his office. Dr. Subbath School system i culinr wants of our age it, I. as well adapted ard of law and constitute rate the protective influ I. As tending to perpetr church and state, and to spiritual religion. And nial action. Each of the ted; and though made be tholic plan of the Ameri be, yet they are fitted to y impression in favor o sustained by Christin distinctively.

IAGABINE. Conducted Vol. 4, No. 9.

ble to the students of the forts of youthful genius, which the eye of the must rest with delight. and every article that file endation already given, our youthful friends ers, in the assurance the nd, and pressing of hall seize the prid

eminence. May a nobler prize too, be

July 24, 1839, at the second anniversary of the Mart Holyoke Female Seminary. pp. 24, 8co. By Rafus Anderson, D. D. Boston; Perkins 1839 1839.

A discourse like this, distinguished by chasteness and elegance of diction, by richness of thought, and warm spirit of benevolence, will be read with ep interest by all into whose hands it shall fall. It decusses three distinct but connected topics; viz.

The ultimate object of education; the sphere of duty for which education should prepare us; and the man-ger in which the preparation is to be made. The whole is of course applied to the occasion which alled forth the address, and may be regarded as a ast tribute of respect to the spirit of persevering and adous effort which has brought Mount Holyoke minary into existence, and given it already an emirank among kindred institutions for the cultivaion of the female mind. Though we are not of the number of those who have indulged sanguine expecions of the ultimate success of the somewhat pecufor plan of the Seminary, yet we are of the number. who rejoice most sincerely and fervently in ever ance made toward giving the female sex that finhed education, which shall most perfectly develope hase traits of character that render them the solace and stay of man in all generations, and the efficient remoters of the great enterprise that aims at nothing bort of the world's conversion.

### NORFOLK CONFERENCE. The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk Conference of

Churches, was held at South Weymouth, in the Rev. Mr. Lewis's meeting-house, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 24th and 25th. The first exercise was a sermon by Rev. Mr. Dun-

n, on Tuesday afternoon, founded on Nehemiah, 4: So we built the wall; and all the wall was and unto the half thereof: for the people had a and to work." On Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Starrs, delegate from Middlesex South Conference, reached from I John, 4: 4.

On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, the Domestic Musionary Society connected with this Conference, held their annual meeting. Rev. Dr. Codman in the chair. From the Treasurer's report it appear ad that \$1,081,09 had been received into the Treasmy of this Society during the past year, from the hurches connected with the Conference.

On the acceptance of the Treasurer's report, adresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Storrs and Couch. The following resolution was then offered by Dea.

Resolved, "That whereas the Home Missions Society is of such vital importance in building up the field churches, Christians ought to make greater sacnices than they have ever yet done."

In support of this resolution, addresses were made Dea. Newcomb, Rev. Mr. Moore, & Dea. Packard In connection with the above resolution, three individuals immediately offered to pay into the Treasuof this Society, one hundred and ten dollars, on or before the 1st day of January next; two of them comising fifty dollars each.

It was then voted, " that the Treasurer of this Sobe requested to notify those churches, which are not paid any money into the Treasury during the past year, of their delinquency; and to urge them stlend to this duty during the year to come, and to their collections in season to be acknowledged in e annual report."

The meeting of the Domestic Missionary Society was then dissolved.

From the Narrative of the State of Religion in the hurches connected with this Conference, as given y the pastors and delegates present, we obtain the llewing results.

None of the churches were reported as enjoying essons of special revival at the time of the meeting; although in two or three of them, since the last anmeeting, special divine influences have been enoyed; some hopeful conversions have taken place; and the following additions have been made, viz: to the Evangelical church in Quincy, 2. To the Evangelical church in Cohasset, 3. To the South church Braintree, 3. To the Union church in Braintree and Weymouth, 5. To the Evangelical church in Milton, 12. To the church in South Weymouth, 15. And to the second church in Dorchester, 16. Most of those added to the churches in South Weymouth and Milton, became interested in religion during revival

reasons enjoyed since the last annual meeting. Three of the churches connected with this Confereace, viz: the church in Canton, the church in Quinev and the South church in North Bridgewater, are estitute of pastors.

The meeting of Conference was closed by public religious exercises on Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Maine, preached from the gospel of John, 17: 5. The sucrament of the Lord's Supper after which a collection was taken to aid the cause of Demestic Missions, amounting to \$38,31. C.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

EDWARD EVERETT, ACHUSETTS:

A PROCLAMATION
FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE. WHEREAS, through the mercy of our Heavenly dher, we again behold the fulfilment of the promise, stat while the earth remaineth seed-time and harvest hall not cease,—I do with the advice and consent of Council, and agreeably to established usage, ap-our THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of No-tabler usat, to be observed throughout the State, as day of public thanksgiving and praise to the Gra-ses Being, who has preserved our lives for another ar, and crowned them with so many blessings.

Let our deepest gratitude be awakened, while we hold, in every direction, the fruits of the earth. rection, the fruits of the earth, stature at their appointed season, laid up in an store, as the food of man. Let us reflect that annual harvest is the result of the harmonious working of the great system of the material creation.—
When we consider that all the powers and properties of the natural elements, of the earth and the air, of the winds and the clouds and the latent principles govern their movements, of revolving planets. need of the warming and enlightening sun must com-rue, in order to the ripening of a single grain of core, a our thoughts arise from these second causes to the first First Cause on whom they depend, and who, from the opening hoavens, sends down the daily food of the whole family of man, as in a great sheet knit the four corners of the Universe, and let down to be earth.

the Commonwealth, and the share of the comforts of | life which has been allotted to the people of the State, in as great a degree, as to any portion of the human

antly.

Above all, let us not fail to render our devout ac-Above all, let us not fail to render our devout acknowledgements to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he has been pleased to add to all his other mercies the gift of his Son our Saviour, and the hope of Pardon and Immortal Life in his Gospel. The people of the Commonwealth are invited to set apart the above named day from the ordinary business of life, to assemble in their usual places of religious worship, and unite in those devotional exercises which become the occasion. They are requested to abstain from all amusements inconsistent with the character of the day. As winter approaches, let those whom it finds confortably housed, clothed, and fed, remember that there are some, both in town and country, who suffer for want of the neccessaries of life: And let the hand which is raised in thanksgiving he opened in charity.

eigibil day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fourth. EDWARD EVERETT. By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and

consent of the Council,

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary of the State.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachuselis!

A Good Example.—Having had occasion lately o pass a Sabbath in Utica, N. Y. we were pleased to notice one fact, relating to Bagg's Hotel in that city. It is this. A large and commodious pew in one of the most respectable churches, is owned by the proprietor of the Hotel, and expressly appropriated to the necommodation of strangers who stop at the house. This arrangement obviates the embarrassment often felt by a stranger, who passes a single Subbath in a place, as to where and how he shall attend divine service. We wish the example might be generally fol-

"RUTH AND NAOML"

This is the title of a new song recently re-published in this country, and for sale by Parker & Ditson, 135 Washington street. It is a single number of a set of "Subbath Melodies," which have appeared lately in London, composed by Topliff, an English organist. The subject, is the description in Ruth, of the separation of Naomi and her two daughters-in-law. The parting scene between Ruth and Naomi, we have often considered one of the most beautiful of the many exquisite passages in the Holy Scriptures; full of poetry and simple pathos; it is of course well adapted to musical expression, and the composer suiting the music to the severe simplicity of the words, has done them full justice. It is one of those sweet, touching English melodies, which exert such a sin-

Resolved, That in regard to the terms of settle-Resolved. That in regard to the terms of settlement, the Council are constrained to express a regret, that it was thought expedient to introduce into the contract a provision, by which the pastoral relation shall cease, whenever three month's notice shall be given by either of the parties. In the judgmont of the Council, the provision involves a principle which is unsound, and sanctions a practice which has an injurious influence upon the best interests of the church. In voting, therefore, to proceed to the services of Installation, the Council wish it to be distinctly understood, that the provision in question does not meet their approbation, but, on the contrary they are unanimously opposed to its adoption, and sincerely hope, that the example may not be imitated by other churches

AFFECTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SOUTH AFFECTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The article under this head inserted in our paper a few weeks ago, the attentive reader-will notice, is not recent intelligence. The letters from which extracts are given are dated chiefly in 1824, and describe the islands as they were five years ago. Since that time, as our readers know, there has been a great change for the better, especialty in the Sandwich Lands, where the revised of religious transfer. ly in the Sandwich Islands, where the revival of religion has given such an impulse to the Temperance Reformation, that venders of ardent spirits find little encouragement in their attempts to violate the laws. Still, the danger of a recurrence of the old evil is so great, that it was felt to be important to reiterate the call on British and American Christians to pay special attention to the moral and religious instruction of the sailors who frequent the islands of the Pacific.

sailors who frequent the islands of the Pacific.

The Evangelical Magazine for August, contains intelligence from some of the islands up to Dec. 8, 1838, which shows that the work of God is progressing in a most gratifying manner. Say the Missionaries:—"Our churches increase rapidly." "The spirit of inquiry is become general." "Many are daily coming to us, professing to be under the deepest concern for their souls," &c. [VI. Chron.

Renunciation of Popery.—The Protestant Vindicator states that Mr. A. Robinson, who was brought up a Roman Catholic, and officiated as an incense bearer in St. Peter's, has, after two years serious and prayerful investigation, publicly renounced the errors and superstitions of Romanism. "He has been re-ceived on confession of his faith, into the communion of the church of Christ; and was baptized by the

Mechanics' Fair.—The interest in the Fair seems unabated, and the visiters ye-terday were as numerous, apparsally,—as on any previous day. All seem well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic occasionally going on. The best thing we have heard yet is the following. On Monday afternoon a gentleman from the West, of very remarkable height, while wandering about the rooms, noticed a bevy of damaels and their attendant beaux, who were observing him very attentively. Presently, one of the young men came up and accosted him; "Pray Sir, forgive my apparent rudeness, but those young ladies are very desirous of knowing your exact height," The gentleman addressed advanced to the young ladies, and with great courtesy replied, "I am extremely sorry ladies that I cannot gratify your curiosity, but the Directors have not labelled me yet."

-

Western Rail Road .- The Directors of the West-Western Rail Roda.—The Directors of the West-ern Rail Road on Friday, 27th inst. passed over the entire road from Worcester to Springfield in an eight wheel car, drawn by the locomotive Hampden. They left Springfield on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, and arrived at Boston at half past 1 o'clock, making In surveying the mercies of the past year, while we sympathise with our fellow citizens in distant parts of the Union visited with pestilential disease, let the thirdy for the great measure of health, which the prevailed within our own borders.

Let us, on the day of the public annual Thanksgivenia, correct the continuance of peace with foreign nations of transplicity at home;

For the continuance of peace with foreign nations of transplicity at home;

For the continuance of peace with foreign nations of transplicity at home;

For the continuance of peace with foreign nations of the public and private blessings; more especially with the continuance of peace with foreign nations of the public and private blessings and others, who may wish to join the citizens of Springfield, on Tarsday, October the first with we live; and laws and institutions favorable to the improvement and happiness of the citizen;

For the improvement and happiness of the citizen;

For the measure of prosperity, which prevails in for the measure of prosperity, which prevails in the community, and for the rapid progress of the ouseful sciences and aris, and of good learning; and of good learning learn

mination of the Whig Convention, as a candidate for Congress from Boston, in place of Hon. Richard Fletcher, resigned.

DEATH OF METHODIST MINISTERS. Rev. James Harsha, of the Illinois Conference, died of consumption, at Danville, Ill., March 24th,

aged 33 years.
Rev. Annold Patton, of the Holston Conference, and Rev. Ainold Patton, of the Holston Conference, and Presiding Elder of the Abington District, died in Russell Co., Va., April 5th.
Rev. Lawrence Lacey, died March 2d, at Church Creek, Maryland, aged 55 years.
Rev. Wilber Hoag, of the Genesee Conference, died, April 12th, of dropsy of the heart, aged 33 years.

Rev. Wm. D. Barrett, of the Ohio Conference died

Feb. 22d, aged 41 years. Rev. Charles Ogburn, died at Mecklenburg, Va., Feb. 22d, aged 80 years.

Rev. Wm. Peebles, died in Prince George county,
Va. May 22d, aged 52 years.—Zion's Herald.

### Summary of News.

FROM CHINA.—The ship Niantic, arrived at New York, Wednesday, from Canton, with a full cargo of tens. She left the 12th of May, and reports that the port was reopened on the 7th, all the opium, amounting to 22,322 chests, having been previously surrendered to the Chinese authorities, through Capt. Elliot, the British superintendent. The londed vessels were permitted to depart at their option, but no vessels had yet been allowed to go up the river. Ship Girard, and barque Francis, both for New York, sailed in company with the Niantic. Mr. Snow, the American Consul, endeavored to evade the demand for the delivers of the coium owned by Americans, protesting livery of the opium owned by Americans, protesting that it was included in the amount given up by the British. But old Lin was too hard for him, and he was compelled to deliver all. The delivery of the opiam occupied about att. The delivery of the opiam occupied about a month, and amounted to \$12,000,000. After its delivery, the trade was opened out of compassion to the "outside barbarians."

—We are happy to be able to state that the recent war with the natives at Little Bassa has entirely end-ed, with a complete victory on the part of the colo-

We stated in our last, the departure of His Excel-We stated in our last, the departure of His Excel-lency, Gov. Buchanan, for the scene of action, with more men, arms and ammunition. We were kept for several days in a state of suspense as to the final touching English melodies, which exert such a singular influence upon the feelings, and grow upon the heart the oftener they are repeated.

A. Installation.—We gave in our last, the particulars of the Installation of Rev. O. A. Taylor, at Manchester, Mass. We have been since informed, that before proceeding to the services of Installation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Council:—

Resolved. That in regard to the terms of settle-bounds.

Not a shot was fired after the governor went down the last time, the natives being completely cooled of their great desire to fight. A palaver was held on the beach, attended by representatives from both parties, and matters very ancicably settled; the na-tives acceding to the terms prescribed by Governor Buchanan without any hesitation.

Four of the slaves were given up to the governor,

and the rest are to follow and Bargay, have pledged themselves to aid and abet the slave trade no more in any manner whatever, whether directly or indirectly, and after the drubbing they have had, we have no doubt that fear of a second

they have had, we have no doubt that lear of a second one will faithful to their pledge.

The governor brought up with him all the goods of value found in the slaves factory, and ordered the buildings to be burned down. The men are to be sent to the United States in the school correct Euphrates, to sail in a day or two. It is Excellency sends her as a prize to the United States government. May him to access stradge every effect made through the similar success attend every effort made through the citizens of this Commonwealth by their chief, to banish the accursed traffic from these shores.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION.—The National Egis says, that a few days since, Sidney O. Francis, a colored boy about eight years of age, son of John Poster Francis, a resident of Worcester, was fraud-ulently seduced away from his parents, and there is reason to believe, has been sold into slavery in Virginia. The agents in this nefarious fact appear to have been Perley Shearer and John Dickinson, of Palmer, who on the 12th instant obtained permission of the parents of the lad, for him to live with them, to do light work. But it appears from the following letter, received on Monday by the authorities of Worcester, that he has been carried into Virginia and sold

To the Mayor of the lown of Worcester, Mass.

Sir,—On the 15th inst., a man calling himself Dickinson Shearer arrived here, and had with him a negro boy, whose name he called Franklin, and whom he called his slave. He parted with this boy last night, and is feared sold him to a trader. The circumstances were so suspicious as to lead to inquiries and to his arrest. On his examination he admitted the boy to be free, that he came with him from Worcester, where his father and mother resided, that he did not know their names, had never seen them but once, and then Rev. Dr. Brownlee, on the 30th of August, in the Middle Dutch Church, New York.

We would only observe here, at present, that he was baptized at his own earnest request. And this confirms a remark that we have often made, that every individual of all our recent converts from the idolatry of Rome, and the impostures of the "mass-men," has uniformly insisted on our administering Christian Baptism to them. Christian Baptism to them.
It is expected that young Robinson will be soon put on a course of studies for the holy ministry.
This will be the second convert now studying in the Dutch Church, for the Gospel ministry. All the praise and glory be to God's rich grace!"—Rel. Tel.

Mechanics' Fair.—The interest in the Fair seems unabated, and the visiters ye-terday were as numerous, apparently, as on any previous day. All seem well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased, and there is not a little fun and frolic well pleased. You will, therefore, reply by return mail, and let the

You will, therefore, reply by return mail, and let the statements be made on onth, and let the person to identify be sent immediately.

I am, sir, respectfully your ob't servant,
BERJ.C.LARK. Mayor.

A true copy. Attest, GEO. M. RICK.
The character of this letter is highly honorable to the Mayor of Fredericksburg. The Ægis says that "two persons have proceeded to Fredericksburg, to identify and reclaim the boy, if he shall have been recovered, and to furnish such evidence as may be necessary for the detention of this person arrested, that he may be brought before the proper tribunals. Should the fact of the abduction of a free colored person for the purpose of selling him into slavery be Smooth the fact of the adoption of a feet close per-son for the purpose of selling him into slavery be substantiated, it is probable application will be made to the executive of this Commonwealth to demand the surrender of an inhabitant of Massachusetts, to the risdiction of our own laws, to answer to the charge committing a high-handed outrage upon human

The proprietors of pews in the Hollis street Church

—Rev. Mr. Pierpont's—held a meeting on Menday evening last, at which it was resolved, 63 to 60, to request their pastor to ask for a dismission. The Mercantile Journal states the ground of dissatisfaction to be, Mr. P.'s opposition to Intemperance!

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence has accepted the nomination of the Whig Convention, as a candidate of the same of the Whig Convention, as a candidate of the same of the work of the same of t ansachusetts. He had two or three other accomplices, and there is strong reason to believe, from what came out on the examination, that three or four other colored boys have been kidnapped and sold by him and his confederates. Sydney, the boy now rescued, was sold by Shearer for four hundred and fifty dollars.—Transcript.

Another Slaver .- The Philadelphia papers announce the arrival at that port of the ship Euphrates, McNeil master, in 36 days from Cape Mesurado, on the West coast of Africa. She had been taken on the coast by the British ship of war Harlequin, as a slaver, and given up to Governor Buchanan, U. S. consul at Liberia, who pat a new crew on board and ordered her to Philadelphia. She was fitted out at Havana, under American colors.

Four Americans taken as Pirates.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that the Cayman, which had received a license from Ross, Governor, the Property of the which had received a license from Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, to arm as a privateer against French commerce, and had taken a French brig, the Beranger, was captured by the French vessel of war, the Perle, on the 5th of July, and her crew are to be sent to France, to be tried as pirates. Four of them are Americans, (we suppose from the U. S.) Admiral Le Blanc had published a notice that every vessel armed as a privateer under the Argentina flag, would be considered and treated as a pirate, unless the caption of the very three than the properties of the crew in this case was an Argentine. Only one of the crew in this case was an Argentine. They may have been ignorant of Admiral Le Blanc's order.

An Attroctous Murder.—A horrid murder was recently committed on the person of a Miss Tabitha O'Neil, at Ghent, la, by her negro slave. The negro was chopping wood some distance from the house, when his mistress having occasion for his service in the farm yard, went after him, and approaching the place where he was chopping, received a wound on the side of her head with the pole of the axe, and the infliction of a grash on the neek, pearly exercise her. the size of ner nead with the pote of the axe, and the infliction of a gash on the neck, nearly severing her head from the body. After accomplishing the murder, the negro deliberately walked to the house; took his dinner, saddled a horse, and rode off, unsuspected. He was afterwards arrested, confessed the deed, and was committed to await his trial.

More Emigrants .- The Milwaukie Sentine! Ante Emigrants.—The Milwaukie Sentinel says, that about one handred families of Germans and Norwegians arrived there during the past week, and are now seeking farms and occupation in our vicinity. Many of them bring abundant means to secure large farms and to stock them well. The German families, indeed, have bags of gold—some of them having \$20,000 and upwards. We understand that there are 500 more families expected from Germany during the full and spring ensuing.

are 500 more families expected from Germany during the fall and spring ensuing.

Silk.—Samuel Whitmarsh, Esq. of Northampton Mass., who was one of the first to cultivate the Morus Multicaulis in this country, and who has a large co-connery, writes to the Editor of the Northampton Courier that he is ready to prove "that we can raise silk on all our farms from Maine to Mexico, cheaper than France or Italy, and of a quality equal or superior to any in the world." rior to any in the world."

Supply of Magnetic Iron Ore .- Professor Emmons, has, according to the Saratoga Whig, discovered a vein of Magnetic Iron Ore in Adrondack, Essex county, 700 feet wide and 3000 feet long! The survey of the upper branches of the Hudson river brings to light every day new mineral resources, and en-forces the necessity of such improvements in the beds of those streams and of the main river, as will give access to this wealth.

Sickness at the South.—On Sunday the 15th inst. there were 19 interments in New Orleans, 16 of which were yellow fever cases.

At Augusta, Ga., where only about five hundred

At Augusta, Ga., where only about five hundred people remain in town, the deaths averaged about seven a day at the last reports. In the list of deaths we notice the name of Isaac Righter, Pennsylvania. Mobile dates of the 15th give discouraging reports. The number of interments for the month of September up to the 12th inclusiva had been 192; being an average of about 16 per day in a population not ex-

reding 3,000.

The Natchez Free Trader of the 10th reports four eaths by yellow fever within the previous 48 hours.

Mobile.-There appears to be no diminution of disease. The Register says: The cases increase, as for as we are able to judge by observation. The interments on Monday were 20, yesterday 7. Should the weather continue as at present, we hope to see several of our friends convalescent.

Proscription of Mourning Apparel.—A meeting has been held by the citizens of Cazenovia, N. Y. when it was resolved that the wearing of mourning clothes for the dead was useless, and proceeded more from estentation than sincere regret. The meeting, therefore, determined to use their influence to abolish the fashion from society.

A writer in the New England Farmer states that A writer in the New Logiand Farmer states that one of his neighbors in Dedham, (Mass.) has received from the sale of strawberries the present year, an amount that would be equal to \$1200 an acre. The

From June 18th to July 19th, were sold strawberries to the amount of \$77. The quantity gathered during this period, weighed 258 pounds, and measured 8 bashels and 3 pecks. The amount of expense for labor, manure, and sending to market, was \$6,44.

Governor Hill, in his Monthly Visitor, estimates the wheat crop of New Hampshire at half a milion bashels, which is more than a bashel and a half to each man, woman and child in the State. It is besides, of an excellent quality. And the same remark is applicable to the whealer/orp throughout N. England. Nortexes or run viner Bottros.

Flour.—Light thousand barrels of flour have been exported to England, from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

More Toops killed by the Indiana in Flot ida.

While a party of regulars were building a bridge over the Suwannee, they were fired upon by the Seminoles in authush, and had six killed.

Population of Mexico.—The present population of Mexico.—The present population of Mexico.—The present population of Mexico is 7,014,140. In 1793 it was 5,200,000, being an increase in 46 years of not quite two millions. Stephen Dorr, of Southampoan, N. H. was killed at Amesbury on Wednesday, by being caught in the cogs of a cider mill, and crashed in a backing manner.

The loss at the late fire in Natchez is estimated at \$150,000. The conduct of a black man is noticed with deserved commendation. He took two casks of powder situated in the back part of a store, with plenty of sparks and cinders upon the head of the case of powder situated in the back part of a store, with plenty of sparks and cinders upon the head of the case of powder situated in the back part of a store, with plenty of sparks and cinders upon the head of the case of powder situated in the back part of a store, with plenty of sparks and cinders upon the head of the case of powder situated in the back part of a store, with plenty of sparks and cinders upon the head of the case of powders situated in the back part of a store, with plenty of sparks and cinders upon the head of the case of

A Saline Spring has been discovered at Saratoga, on the low grounds near the Pavillion Hotel. It is said to be of the qualities of the Cheltenham. If so, it adds another treasure to the numerous valuable salines and chalybeates of that place.

Col. Foot's Powder Mill, situated at Southwick, Mass, was blown up on the 23d inst. destroyed all the buildings and about 500 kegs of gunpowder. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Mr. Jesse McGrath and his lady, residing at Charlottesville, were a few days since attacked by a Dur-ham cow, which he had procured from Connecticu at great expense—the lady gored and trampled to death, and her husband very much injured. The at tack was attributed to a red bonnet which the unfor

Prof. J. W. Gibbs of Yale College, has taken som pains to investigate the languages of the African-taken from the Amistad, and particularly to obtain the nonreals as repeated by them. He has commu-nicated the results of his investigation to the New

TO CORRESPONDENTS .- The lengthy Commu tions from "G. T." which he requested might be inserted in "the very next Recorder," are deferred till next week, as the space usually efforted to such articles was already occupied

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, will be held at their Rooms in Boston, on Wednesday, the ninth day of October, 1833, at 16 o'clock A. M. An Examining Committee of the Board will attend at he same place on Tuesday, the day preceding at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the examination of Caudidates who shall apply for the patronage of the Society.

By order of the Branch Society.

ronage of the Society.

By order of the Board,

2w. Cookwell, Scerp.

Wh. Cookwell, Scerp.

Education Society, will be held, (in connection with the meeting of the Worcester North Auxiliary Education Society, will be held, (in connection with the meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society) at Templeton, on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next. A general attendance is requested. Cvaus Mans, See'ry.

Westminater, Sept. 25, 1889.

The Middlesse South Conference of Churches will hold their next meeting in Southborough, in the Pilgrim Church on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 15 and 16, commencing on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Auxiliary Domestic Missionary, and Education Societies will hold their meetings in connexion with the Conference.

J. Cumbios.

lies will hold their meetings in connexionece.

Southbore' Sept. 23, 1839.

Soutaboro' Sept. 23, 1839.

The Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Steity of the Worcester Central Association, will be a Shrewshary, in the Rev. Mr. Allen's Meeting-house, on Western and the Shrewshary, in the Rev. Mr. Allen's Meeting-house, on Western and the Shrewshary of the May of Cottober next, at half past 10 ofctor A. M., for business, and at half past one for religious exercise. There will be several addresses, and much interesting misionary intelligence. The Mule Associations are requested to send at least two delegates, and both Male and Pennile Associations are desired to pay in their collections to the Treatment, Mr. Henry Wheeler, of Worcester, on or before the de of the meeting.

Parton, Sept. 18, 1830.

f the meeting.

Paxton, Sept. 18, 1839.

The Vineyard Sound Association will meet in Sandwich, at
The Vineyard Sound Association will meet in Sandwich, at
the house of the Scribe, on Tuesday, the 5th day of October
A. Conn, Scribe. ne house of the Scribe, on Tue ext, at 4 o'clock P. M. Sandwich, Sept. 18, 1839.

The Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Brookfield Association, will be at Southbridge, in the Rev. Mr. Gerpenter's Meeting-house, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of Missions in the vicinity are invited to attend.

Brookfield, Oct. 2nd, 1829. 2w F. Honron, Secr'y.

LECTURES TO TEACHERS.—The next Lecture will be given on Wednesday, 9th inst. 3 1-2 o'clock P. M., at the Hall opposite the Savings Bank, Tremont Street, by W.M. B. Fowne, Esq. Subject, The abuses of memory in elementary instruction.

G. P. Trayen, for the Committee.

tion. G. F. TRAYEN, for the Committee.

The Essex South Conference of Churches will meet at the
Rev. Mr. Bushneil's Meetinghouse, in Beverly, on the secon
Www.asslay, the 9th of October inst. Business meeting at 9 of
Clock A. M.
Js. F. McEwen, Clerk. ield, Oct. 2, 1839.

### MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Charles F. Classen, to Miss Ans R. Davis, of Salem.—Mr. Benj. Randull, to Miss Frances Dugan.—Mr. Timothy Barker, to Miss Eliza D. Mosss—Mr. Loring Lathrop, to Miss Amanda S. Fobes.—Mr. John P. Taylor, to Miss Miranda Fowle.

At Chelsen, Mr. George W. Hawkes, to Miss Emeline Farawards.

orth. hby, Sept. 26th, by the Rev. Abel Patten, Mr. Hem her, of North Breekfield, to Miss Mary Wilder. In Ashby, Sept. 26th, by the Rev. Abel Patten, Mr. Henry A. Birlcher, of North Brookfield, to Miss Mary Wilder, of Ashby, youngest doughter of Mr. As Wilder.

In Slatersville, R. I. Sept. 23, by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Mr. Elmer N. Maymard, to Miss Abba C. Ray, both of Slatersville—Also, Sept. 26th, Mr. Abraham Wheelock, of Shrewsbury, Mass. to Mrs. May E. Bradley, of Slatersville.

In Dover, N. H. Mr. George Briggs, Jr. of Berkley, Mass. to Miss Caroline Young, of Dover.

In Thetford, Vt. on the 12th inst. by the Rev. E. G. Balcock, Gen. Jonathan E. Fletcher, of Bloomington, lows Territory, to Miss Frances Louisi, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Kendrick.

In Middlebury, Vt. on the 18th ult. Rev. Edward O. Dunning, of Rome, N. Y. to Miss Catharine, daughter of Samuel B. Beut, Esq.

In New York, 25th ult. George B. March, E.

Bent, Esq. In New York, 25th ult. George P. Marsh, Esq. to Miss Car see Crane, of Berkley, Mass.

DEATIS.

In this city, Miss Jane Susan, daughter of Mr. William C. Parks, aged 19—Miss. Eliza. Wondberry, 42—Mrs. Matilda, R. Lander, and J. Lander, and J.

the last trying conflict, and made her more than conquerer through Him who loved her i—The memory of the just is blessed!—Com.

In Berkley, Mes. Sally, wife of Capt, Jabez Fox.

In West-Bradford, Oct. 1, Natham, only surviving child of Rev. N. Montro, I I months.—Will the Ch. Mir., pl. are insert.

In Lenox, Mass. Sept. 24, Clementina, infant child of Rev. Austin Dickinson, of New York.

In Lenox, Mass. Sept. 24, Clementina, infant child of Rev. Austin Dickinson, of New York.

She is an angel in the realms above."

She is an angel in the realms above."

She is an angel in the realms above. Catharine R. Belle in Staterwille, R. L. Sept. 23d, Mes. Catharine R. Diel in Staterwille, R. J. Sept. 23d, Mes. Catharine R. Golden, Catharine R. Helder in Messen, "Had we true wideling of the continued of t

On Egypt and Egyptian Antiquities; LLUSTRATED by MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS; each of which the whole and ence can see at the same time, and in which the Scenery, Zoology, Rivers, Monaments, Temples, People and Detites of that uncent and interesting country of Bible History and Annual Country of Bible Properties of the Country of

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Mrs. Stowe, Dr. Plumer, Dr. Smith, Rev. G. A. Rayhold and
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LORING, No. 132 Washington street.
Also, The Fruit of the Sprirt. By Dr. Bellune, of the
Dutch Reformed Church, Philadelphia.
Obligations of the World to the Bibble. By Dr. Spring.
Margaret's Bridal, being No. 20, Temperance Tales. O4.

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A MODERN Invention, and not according to Godliness.

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Oct. 4.

Oct. 4.

C. C. DEAN, Agent.

DOR. E. SANBORN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Andover, Mass.

Andover, Mass.

Andover, Mass.

PERATES at the Marthoro'House, (Boston.) the first of the Marthoro'—Lowell Masson, English Content.—Lowell Masson, English Content.—Lowell Masson, English Content.—Rev. I. Wonds, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D., Rencher.—Rev. I. Wonds, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D., Rencher.—Rev. I. Wonds, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D., Rencher.—Rev. I. Wonds, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D., Rencher.—Rev. I. Wonds, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D., Rencher.—Rev. I. Wonds, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D., Rencher.—Rev. I. Wonds, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D., Rencher.—Rev. I. Wonds, D. D., Rev. M. Stuart, D. D.,

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From the last Knickerbacker SUMMER FRIENDS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN. Whither have ye flown? I was your dear companion ence, And now ye leave me lone! Beneath the wide boughs of the tree, Before my father's door, I used to sit all day to hear The notes I hear no more Summer brooks! Summer brooks Whither do ye glide? How pleasant was my grassy couch Your merry waves beside There is no type in summer b For slow and thoughtful man.

Oh, are ye still the same As when of old to your retreats In way ward mood I came? The turl is still as soft and green This form were lowly laid. mer flowers ! Summer flowers ! Brought by the cool and wasting airs
That stole the summer heat?

Have faded, flowers, with you! Summer friends! Summer friends! The careless, light and gay: Ye too, with fortune's sunny looks, Like birds, have flown away : That I so loved to see, Remain within your happy homes, And never dream of me !

### Travels.

From the Philadelphia North American LETTERS FROM THE WEST .- NO. XIII By REV. DR. HUMPHREY.

As "the eye is never satisfied with seeing, or the ear with hearing," no sooner was our gallant steamer brought into the boiling current, with her head towards the sources of the Mississippi, than I began to feel a strange impatience to behold the mouth of the Missouri. By the way, these people at the West have a greknack of raising the steam, when they have knuck of raising the steam, when they have no notion of being off, as well as when they are in sober earnest. You want for example to take passage from Pittsburgh to Louisville, and a boat is announced to sail at such an hour. You go aboard, and enter your name, and select your state room, and pay your money. Her flag is flying; her steam is up; her machinery is thumping; her water-wheels are making now and then a lazy revolution; you shake hands with your friends; ascend the hurricane deck, expecting every moment to be hurricane deck, expecting every moment to be under way; but no such thing. Your "water under way; but no such thing. Your "water witch" does not move a step, except it be right up and down. "What is the matter? Has any thing given way?" "O no;"—but the steam is let off, the fire goes out, and, perchauce, you will find yourself actually moving sometime the next forenoon. They have their reasons, no doubt, for these feints, especially when other boats alongside are also taking in water personners and trying to out team them.

passengers, and trying to out steam them.

But as I was saying, I was all on tiptoe to
see the mouth of the Missouri. We must,
however, sail twenty miles first; and it so happened, that just at the wrong time the dioner bell rang. I was vexed; which, to tell the truth, is not common with me under such cir-cumstances. But being determined to see the Missouri, dinner, or no dinner, I left the table more than once, to avail myself of the most fa-vorable moment. And really the junction of two of the largest rivers in North America is worth of the largest rivers in North America is worth of the largest rivers in North America is worth sceing, at any time. Now, the waters of both were high. They came down in great majesty, the one from the west and the other from the north, like two independent sovereigns, who though they may move on with all their forces in parallel lines, do not care, by too much familiarity, to sacrifice any of their dignity. Which values itself most, the Mississiani parallel lines, and michy current, or the i upon its clear and mighty current, or the Missouri upon its turbid and impetuous tor-reot, it is hard to say; but so loth are they to mingle their waters, that there is a very per-ceptible difference in the color at St. Louis, and it is not till they have proceeded on their way more than a hundred miles from their junction that they become thoroughly incorjunction that they become thoroughly incor-

ALTON.—This is the first town of any im-portance, above St. Louis. It is situated on the slope of a fine rise upon the Illinois shore, the stope of a nie rise upon the limios shore, and shows to the best advantage as you ascend the river. As you approach the town and see the long line of stone warehouses at the water's edge, every one instinctively asks, "In which of these was the lamented Lovejoy murdered, for the crime of asserting his rights as an American citizen?" I went on shore and looked at the limiting and saw the marks of the fire ican citizen?" I went on shore and looked at the building and saw the marks of the fire upon the shingles. It will take a long time to wash out the blood from the skirts of Alton; and if she is to be ruled by a ferocious mob, whenever they choose to mark any man's person or property for destruction, then farewell to her prosperity. It is expected that Alton from its location, will become one of the largest commercial towns in the State; and it is now a place of a good deal of business. Some of the houses on the declivity are well-built, and it is said that there are some fine situations further back. It will require a great deal of work to grade the streets and ornament the slope of the hill with gardens, shade trees, &c.; but it is capable of being made a very beauti-ful town. There is no site on the Illinois side ful town. to be compared with it, any where below, nor for a hundred miles above. A high bluff commences close to the upper warehouses, and extends along for several miles, presenting a precipitous rocky bulwark, in many places more than a bundred feet high. In one place, the rocks rise so much like the towers of some mighty fortification, at nearly equal distances from each other, it is difficult to persuade your-self that the hand of nature ever placed them there, and wrought them into their present symmetrical proportions. A little higher up the river, the bluffs give place to a handsome receding swell of about the same elevation, and presents a green summit, shaded by noble trees, constituting something like a continuous park, and offering some of the finest sites for country seats in the world. I could imagine low charmingly they will overlook the broad

Mississippi, a century hence.

HARNIBAL.—This is the most considerable on the Missouri side, as far up as I went; and yet it requires some Western enthusiasm to make it either handsome or flourishing. The people say it has a rich back country and must become a place of great business. Very well, I have no objection in the world to it. There was to be a great sale of town lots, in three

was to be a great sale of town lots, in three or four days, which I did not stay to profit by.

Marion Cirv.—This noted place is ten miles higher up; and for some reason or other, it seems almost impossible for any body you meet with to tell the truth about it. As we had heard so much of its being under water, and the river was now in its spring freshet, it was natural for us to enough whether wo was natural for us to enquire, whether we could land there and get back into the country

plot, insomuch, that we were induced to carry our trunks ashore at Hannibal. There we happened There we happened to meet with a gentleman who told us we had been deceived, and we determined to go on heen deceived, and we determined to go on. When we got to Marion City, it was perfectly dry. 'The banks were not full by four or five feet; and in crossing the prairie, we found no back water at all, to impede our progress. So much for sailing over it in steamboats, feeling for it with setting poles, and the like. I do not believe that the water ever overflows the bank, or that it rises towards the bluff, so as to create any serious trouble in crossing.

create any serious trouble in crossing.

But having said thus much in defence of
Marion City, I feel constrained to add, that i
do not see how it can ever be made a place of much importance. It is a genuine Missis-sippi bottom, as fat and rich as can be, but low and perfectly flat, and according to the best information I could get, very unhealthy. The attempt to force it into a place of business and importance has proved a great failure. You may count seventy or eighty buildings there of various sorts, but the greater part of them remain unfinished, and but few of them are inhabited. Many families that came there with high expectations have left in desmit. are inhabited. Many families that came there with high expectations, have left in despair; and there is no prospect, so far as I could learn, that others will come to take their places. There is however, a comfortable public house at the landing, and a very large store-house, in which I saw large quantities of corn, waiting to be sent down the river. There is also an excellent form over the river, just above the excellent ferry over the river, just above the town plot, and I have no doubt, that from this point, a good deal of country produce will be sent to market; but Marion City has seen its brightest days, at least for this generation. Yours, &c.

### Miscellany.

MORAL MACHINERY SIMPLIFIED,"

Mr. Editor,—Seeing in your paper of Aug. 30, a notice of Rev. Mr. Cooke's Discourse at Andover, entitled, "Moral Machinery Simplified," I was induced to procure and read it. And, as in his introduction, he invites discussions of the societies of the contract of the cont sion of the positions the discourse contains, and you remark, that you shall not regret to see the gauntlet taken up, I venture to send you this brief, and perhaps feeble examination

of its doctrines.

The object of the discourse is evidently to The object of the discourse is evidently to strike a blow at the American Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Cooke would like to see it deserted by its members. He does not attack its principles. He attacks it, by objecting to all societies, that have for their object the forming of a desired public sentiment, &c. He would have shavery to be externinated by the goard. have slavery to be exterminated by the gospel, and the Colonization Society.

The first objection brought by Mr. C. against

The first operation forough by Mr. C. against public opinion societies in general, and the Anti-Slavery Society in particular, is, that good and had men are united in them, contratrary to the practice in apostolic times. How far exempt from this objection is the Colonization Society, of which, Mr. C. says, "I know of no evil it has produced, except that without intending it, it gave birth to the abolition movements?" Its first president traded without intending it, it gave birth to the abolition movements?" Its first president traded largely in slaves, and justified the practice. At one time, he sold 50, driven in irons from his doors. Although it is called a missionary society, and a Protestant one, another president was a papist. Its present one is a duelist. Will Mr. C. point out three less righteous men among the presidents of the American Anti-Slavery Society or its 2,000 auxiliaries?

Another of Mr. Cooke's objections "to bringing in all sorts of people into a society to put down one sin at a time, is, that those, who will control the society, are not likely to agree will control the society, are not likely to agree will control the society, are not likely to agree as to the use of that power, which Christians regard as the foremost instrument of reform." In answer I would say, that Mr. Birney thinks 50 out of 100 members of the Anti-Slavery Society are professed Christians. And Gerrit Smith, speaking of the members in the State of New York, thinks there is not an intemperate or reforme man annount them. These are ate or profane man among them. These are opinions, but of men well qualified to judge. It true, there are probably not so many "infidel coadjutors of abolitionism" as Mr. C.

fears.

Another position of the discourse is, "that public opinion, when formed to our wish, is not the best instrument of reform." The preaching of the gospel is the instrument in all preaching of the gospet is the instrument in air reforms. It must be in the anti-slavery reform. Granted. But it must be differently preached from what has sometimes been done, and by different men, before slavery yields to it. A professor in the second Theological Seminary in our country in point of age, sometime since published a long article to show, that slavery was in conformity with the gospel. In the bullest seminary, are even in the town, where oldest seminary, aye, even in the town, where this very discourse was delivered, a slaveholder recently preached that very gospel, which Mr. C. thinks will do slaveholding away. A large part of southern ministers hold slaves and justify slaveholding. How can their preaching do it away. For near 200 years it has steadily grown under it. In the late New School General Assembly, Rev. Mr. Royall said, he should probably hold slaves as long as he continued in Virginia; shortly after he said, the faithful preaching of the gospel would remove slavery from the earth. oldest seminary, aye, even in the town, where

move slavery from the earth.

The object of the American Anti-Slavery and a sin against God; that the holder has not, and cannot have any property in the slave; that the seizing or holding as property, of men who cannot become such, is, as Jonathan Edwards 60 years ago said, (although Roger W. Sherman intimates that he did not say so.) man stealing. To do this, the society needs the living voice of the lecturer and agent, and the equally powerful aid of the press. And believing that union is strength, and to raise the necessary funds for supporting these agents and presses, the members of the society unite. Last year, the society raised near 50,000 dollars for this purpose; and this year, it hopes to raise 100,000. Can this sum be raised or, managed without some organization. The Temperance Society needed an organization to raise and manage the funds to spread abroad facts and documents on the subject of temper-ance. So does the Anti-Slavery Society to publish and spread over the land the principles of abolitionism. It needs organiz tion just as the spread of truth by the Bible or

The motto of the society is, "All men are society, can do it, save by demolishing the solid rock of truth, on which it stands. To attempt it, by denouncing the society as a vol-

could land there and get back into the country ments mainly, that we are at war with coloniwithout awimming. Almost every man we asked shook his head. Some thought it would be impossible—others said it would not be safe to risk it; and every one represented that we should find a good deal of waterback of the town

do not think that carrying to Africa as many slaves in 17 years as are born in five days and a half is, doing much to exterminate slavery. But it is mainly for its principles, that we object to the Colonization Society. If, as the Board of Managers say, the slave is the bona file property of his master, we must be dumb. this event to the people, the yeomany of New England. And the *people* are seeing, that if Don Ruiz, who bought and paid for these men, does not own them, neither do their own coun-trymen, who have bought and inherited slaves, in justice own them. And if he, a bigoted Catholic, should better know his duty to his fellow men, by stronger reason should our Protestant preachers and professors of religion know theirs.

Mr. Cooke seems to fear that abolitionism

will hart the ministry. On the contrary, by divorcing it from that millstone, slavery, I believe it will give it new power and influence. A minister living in the practice of a sin, which Jonathan Edwards, in the sermon before alluded to, says is greater than robbery, or fellowshiping one who practices it, can ex-ert little influence for good.

ert little influence for good.

Mr. C. says, when he became satisfied of
the truth of the principles of temperance, he
"prepared a series of sermons on the subject
and preached them." Good results followed.
But he would have his "abolition agents go But he would have his "abolition agents go in no other character than ministers of Jesus Christ, knowing nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified." Why, when as he says, "almost the whole of his congregation were in the practice of drinking more or less," did he preach to them the sin of the practice, and the duty and policy of abandoning it? Why did as he would have the reformer now not do do, preach Jesus Christ'and him crucified only Paul depended, and taught the sinner to de-

pend on nothing for salvation, but Jesus Christ crucified. Yet did he rebuke particular since. He reasoned of temperance and right-countest before Felix, and so cogently that the Roman Governor trembled. Peter at the Pentecost, after recounting to the men of Israel their many sins, preached to them, repent, and Jesus Christ shall be sent to you. One of Mr. Cooke's radical errors seems to me to be, the fear that telling men their sins, or the calling those sins by name, will so enrage them that they will not hear of Jesus. He would preach the Saviour only.

### For the Boston Recorder. OBITUARY.

Died, in Franklin, on Friday the 6th inst., Capt. Abijah W. Metcalf, after a distressing sickness of 20 days. The grief occasioned by this event, while inexpressibly severe to the beloved family circle, is by no means, limited to them. It is felt deeply and painfully, by the community around. The deceased possessed a vigorous, active, and energetic mind. the community around. The deceased pos-sessed a vigorous, active, and energetic mind, and was trained under the influence of right instruction; which qualified him to fill the va-rious stations of life with honor to himself and with blessings to others. He was endeared to all who knew him by his frank, open, and amiable disposition. For fifteen years he was a teacher of youth. In this relation, his pecu-liar aptness to impart instruction, his affable and familiar manners, combining with them rare powers for maintaining discipline, gave him free and happy access to the young, and secured their respect and affection. In all his business arrangements, he was prompt and de-cided, and was punctua! in all his engagements, so that entire reliance could be placed upon his word in all things relating to the concerns of life. As a son, as a brother, a husband, a father, his memory is embalmed in hearts now bleeding with anguish, whose loss tells emphatically his worth.—With all these excellencies, together with a uniform regard to the institutions of religion, and constant attention to its services in the sanctuary, and with such inter-est in the Sabbath School as not to be absent a single Sabbath from his class, until disease forbade his attendance; yet when the season of sickness came, he felt that he had no well grounded hope in Christ. He was conscious of a heart alienated from God. He saw clearly that his affections had been placed supreme-ly upon the world, and that he richly merited punishment denounced against the wick-In this state he was for a time deeply distressed, and after successive days of solicitude, was enabled, it is hoped, to submit himself unconditionally into the hands of God, through Christ. His hope was, at first, faint, but was strengthened by enlarging views of the plan of salvation, and by increasing confidence in Jestickies at the salvation of the salvation, and by increasing confidence in Jesus Christ as the only refuge of his perishing soul. He was enabled to give his dying testimony to the value and blessedness of the Christian's hope; and to urge others with most pressing and faithful and affectionate appeals, to flee from the wrath to come, and lay hold on eternal life. In these appeals, he earnestly guarded his friends against delaying the all important subject of a grant of the limit of the family subject of the control of the contr tant subject of personal piety as he had done, until the scene of sickness and death. Hard must have been the heart which did not melt under those entreaties of a dying friend; and appalling must be the condition of him who

# AMHERST, MASS.

remains unaffected and thoughtless under such

The following graphic sketch by a Correspondent of he "Christian Mirror," is not more lively than just. I wish your readers could be brought to share in the various pleasures enjoyed during our stay by the small party of friends, with whom I entered Amherst on Monday evening, just as the crowd had begun to grow dense and Commencement-like. The bare scenery, to say nothing of the many attractions The motto of the society is, "All men are born free." The greatest moralists and jurists in this and other lands yield assent to the doctor frines. And neither Mr. Cooke, or any other man, who wishes to check the career of the necticut. The sun was just going down as we rode in from the north. I began to be afraid rode in from the north. I began to be afraid that my enthusiasm had gone too far in de-scribing to my friends the beauties of the Valattempt it, by denouncing the society as a voluntary society, or a public opinion society, which the community ought to be afraid of, and which is injuring the cause of the gospel, is only acknowledgment, that the principles of abolitionism cannot be overturned. It is a fearful thing to war against the truth. When the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society resolved a few years since, "We hold the slaves, as we hold the other property of our southern brethren, sacred," they struck a blow at the corner stone of freedom. It is for professing such sentiof freedom. It is for professing such sentionents mainly, that we are at war with coloni-

it right for me to give them. So we will pass

into the village.

The site of the College was, I think, most The site of the College was, I think, most happily selected. The buildings—of which there are now four—occupy ground moderately elevated above one of the most elegant and thriving villages of the State. The town itself is built upon land, which swells up beautifully from the bosom of the valley, about four niles from the river.—The road, which leads entitly and its generative is seen that the state of the same of the same was the same way. Board of Managers say, the slave is the lona fide property of his master, we must be dumb. He has a right to keep him, to extort labor from him, to sell him if he pleases to do so. The Anti-Slavery Society was formed to correct this opinion, which used to be somewhat public, but which is now fast yielding to the light and truth, which free discussion, and if you please to call it so, agitation, have elicited. And as if to show how futile are all efforts to stay the present current of public opinion, and to check the rising tide of sympathy for the slave, providence has just now suffered to drift into our waters a ship load of men, who have dared to be free. Whatever fortune awaits them from our courts, whether we execute them as pistates; or whether we give them to their pretended owners, to be by him taken to Cuba, and there die on the scaffold, or spend a living death of slavery; or whether we give them the liberty, we have solemnly declared and know all men entitled to; slavery is brought home by this event to the people, the yeomanry of New England. And the people, the yeomanry of New England. And the people are seeing, that if once a little island in the lake, which some ages ago filled, as Geologists conjecture, the basin extending down as far as the Holyoke range, twelve or thirteen miles below. This last chain of hills seems to give an admirable completeness to the landscape. Between Holyo oke and Tom, at the point where the river breaks through, almost as if by violence, we catch a glimpse of the southwestern sky. And I know few things more grand than to see an evening thunder-cloud wheel up through that opening, while the heavens are all clear above us.

Christianity.—The defensive armor of a shrinking or timid policy does not suit her. Here is the naked majesty of truth; and with all the grandeur of age, but with none of its infirmities, has she come down to us and gathered new strength from the battles she has won in the property of the strength of ed new strength from the battles she has won in the many controversies of many generations. With such a religion as this there is nothing to hide. All should be above board. And the broadest light of the day should be made fully and freely to circulate throughout all her secrecies. But secrets she has none. To her belong the frankness and simplicity of conscious greatness, and whether she grapples it with the pride of philosophy, or stands in front opposition to the prejudice of the multitude, she does it upon her own strength, and spurns all the props and all the auxiliaries of superstition away from her.—Dr. Chalmers. away from her .- Dr. Chalmers.

GIVE YOUR SON A TRADE. - Solon enacted that children, who did not maintain their pa-rents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens; he however excepted from this rule, those children, whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means procuring a livelihood.

"Give me," said an infidel, to a distinguish ed French Divine, "your principles, and I will be a better man than yourself." "Begin," replied the believer, "with being a better man and you will soon have my principles." The promise of our gracious Redeemer harmonizes this sentiment: "If any man shall do his he shall know of the doctrine whether it

GIRARD COLLEGE.—A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser gives the following description of the edifices connected with this institution. "The College is on an eminence about equi-distant from the Schuyl-kill and Delaware rivers. Two buildings of the five are erected, and the walls of the large edifice, which will be in the centre, are up.—The buildings are of white marble, and they will be the most splendid of may thing in this concern. The millers of the levent white marble, and they will be the most splendid of any thing in this country. The pillars of the largest will cost it is said, half a million of dollars, the cost of each being \$10,000. They are about sixty feet high, and the diameter of their base about ten feet. The rooms in this building are, I should judge, 50 feet square. The partitions between the rooms are more than 3 feet thick. From the top of this edifice, where the property seats have been secreted as a hear the seats and the seats are the seats are the seats are the seats and the seats are the seats are seats and the seats are the sea where temporary seats have been erected, you have a view of the whole city and the surrounding country. The Penitentiary is immediately before you—the Schuylkill and the water works on your right—and the Delaware on your left."

MATRIMONIAL ADVICE.—The following short sentence of advice by William Penn, should be kept in mind by all young persons who are thinking of committing matrimony:—" Neer marry but for love, and see that they love that it was the sentence of the second see that they love in the second second see that they love in the second sec and see that thou love what is lovely.

An ornamental iron fence is to take the place of the old brick wall, which has for so long a time enclosed the grave-yard at the bottom of the Common.

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Letters of application may be addressed to the Secretary.

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Lipswich, Mass. Sept. 29, 1839.

3w

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